In a Long War Victory
Favors the Spiritually
Strong

Nippon Times

Life and Death Are One,
Till Complete Victory
Is Won

No. 15,986 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

IMPERIAL AIR UNITS IN NEW GUINEA SECTOR SINK 3 ENEMY CRUISERS, 2 DESTROYERS, 1 TRANSPORT; DOWN 22 AIRCRAFT; SEVERE FIGHTING IS GOING ON

JOSE P. LAUREL IS CHOSEN PRESIDENT-ELECT OF P.I. AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Aquino, Kalibapi Director, Is Selected Speaker

UNANIMOUS VOTE

Chief of Future Republic Is Moved by Honor Bestowed; Vows Utmost Efforts

Domei

MANILA, September 25.—Jose P. Laurel was overwhelmingly elected President-Elect of the future Republic of the Philippines at the historic inaugural session of the National Assembly, held at 10 o'clock this morning at the Legislative Building.

Benigno S. Aquino, Director-General of the Kalibapi, simultaneously was chosen Speaker of the National Assembly.

Mr. Laurel's name was submitted to the Assembly in a stirring nomination speech after which he was swept into the highest official position by a unanimous vote of 108 members of the legislative chamber.

Immensely moved by the great honor bestowed upon him by his countrymen, Mr. Laurel delivered an address expressing deep gratitude and pledging to exert his utmost to shoulder the weighty responsibilities of his new office.

Witnessed by Many

The election was witnessed by highest officials of the government as well as by packed galleries that broke into prolonged cheers when the election was completed.

Outside the legislative building, a mass rally of 200,000 people met the announcement of Dr. Laurel's election with tumultuous ovation.

The inaugural session of the Assembly was formally opened by Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, after which the names of members were read.

Following the invocation by Monsignor Casar Maria Guerrero, Auxiliary Bishop of Manila, delegates elected Jose Maria Veloso from Leyte Province as presiding officer after which the nomination and election of the speaker, secretary and sergeant-at-arms took place.

After being sworn in, the Speaker-Elect inducted the members of the National Assembly who subsequently proceeded to the nomination and election of the President-Elect of the future Republic of the Philippines.

The election of Dr. Laurel as President-Elect climaxed a series of swift developments starting from September 20, when members of the National Assembly were chosen in a nation-wide poll held in accordance with the executive order issued shortly after the ratification of the Constitution on September 7.

The Assembly as finally constituted, is composed of 108 members of whom 54 are elected, one from each of the 46 provinces and eight chartered cities, while the rest are provincial governors and city mayors sitting as ex-officio members.

The election of the legislators having been completed in an unprecedently rapid fashion, the Assemblymen immediately proceeded to Manila from their distant scattered provinces for today's inaugural session.

Manila in Festive Mood

It is the focus of national attention that Manila itself has been in a festival mood since the eve of the presidential election yesterday. Twelve brass bands cruised various districts of the city yesterday afternoon, while thousands of residents milled about evincing great joy and happiness over the historic event.

Popular manifestations continued early this morning as crowds

(Continued on Page 2)

New Philippines' Leader

The unanimous election of Jose P. Laurel to the post of President-Elect of the future Republic of the Philippines on Saturday marks another noteworthy step in the sweeping progress made by the Philippines toward independence. The enthusiastic support which the entire Philippine National Assembly gave to Laurel reflects the complete confidence which the people of the Philippines reoose in their newly chosen leader, auguring well for Philippines repose in their newly independence which is due in the very near future.

That the President-Elect is a man of high ability as a leader and statesman has been amply shown in his brilliant work as Chairman of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Commission which drew up the draft constitution for the coming independent republic. His courage and dauntless determination to do his utmost for his country were demonstrated with dramatic force when he plunged into the work of preparing the above-mentioned constitution even while convalescing at a Manila hospital from wounds inflicted by a would-be assassin. No better man could have been found for the post; no man can have the interests of the Philippines more at heart than this proven patriot.

Dr. Laurel is noted for his pro-Japanism, at one time being advisory lawyer for the Japanese Settlement Corporation in Manila. In 1938, he visited Japan and was accorded the degree of Doctor of Law by the Tokyo Imperial University for his thesis on election laws. With the establishment on January 26, last year, of the Philippine Executive Commission, he assumed the post of Commissioner of Justice, and in December of the same year he became Commissioner of the Interior succeeding Benigno S. Aquino, who became Vice-President of the Kalibapi.

Born in 1891, Dr. Laurel had a distinguished career even under the former American rule, consequently possessing a wealth of experience which should stand him in good stead in his new post. His knowledge of American politics and chicanery springs from study at Yale University, where he was accorded the degree of Doctor of Law, and

(Continued on Page 2)

Dr. Jose P. Laurel

LEADERS SELECTED FOR P.I. LEGISLATURE

Religious Groups Hold Meeting To Discuss Celebration For Coming Event

Domei

MANILA, September 25.—The complete election returns for members of the legislative body of the future government of a new and independent Philippines included such well-known figures in Philippine political circles as Serafin Marabut from Samar Province who was the former Secretary-General of the Philippines Executive Commission.

Datut Ali from Lanao Province who is the leader of the Moros, and Quintin Paredes Jr., Commissioner of Public Works and Communications of the Philippine Executive Commission, from Abra Province are among the members.

With 54 electoral posts of the legislative body completed, delegates-elect and provincial governors are arriving in Manila to attend the session at the Legislative building.

Meet in San Fernando

Domei

MANILA, September 25.—Religious bodies are cooperating wholeheartedly in welcoming the Philippine independence.

From Angeles in Pampanga, it was learned that religious dignitaries met in San Fernando to discuss participation in the celebration for the coming Philippine independence.

At the same time, it was reported from Antipelo in Rizal that priests and ministers of the religious orders of the province are aiding enthusiastically in preparing the people for independence, according to Governor Tomas Molina.

Among the religious leaders is Reverend Father Voe de los Santos, who is preaching every Sunday, urging the people to assume responsibilities for their independence.

GREATER INVENTIONS SEEN IN PHILIPPINES

Latent Creative Power Comes To Fore as the Result of War, Says Icasiano

Domei

MANILA, September 25.—Latent inventive potentialities of Filipinos have come to the fore as the result of the War of Greater East Asia, Francisco Icasiano, Tribune writer, said in an editorial today.

"Our isolation created the necessity for the exercise of native ingenuity and now we realize that the apparent comforts and conveniences of the past blinded us to the worth of many things, genuinely our own. We have learned to think out our own salvation," the writer said.

"The greater the initiative that the Filipinos exert to create various articles necessary for the demands of present day life, greater will be the chances for success for a free and independent nation," he said.

Praising the inventive spirit of the Filipinos which until now lay dormant, Mr. Icasiano asserted that under the American regime, Filipinos were never given a chance to show their own ingenuity since they were made primarily consumers and not producers.

"Judging by many ingenious devices that we have produced in the last few months, we are led to declare that if the inventors continue their remarkable work, we, Filipinos with abundant natural resources at hand will be able to produce almost anything in our own country," he concluded.

Germans Quit Smolensk

Domei

BERLIN, September 25.—According to an unofficial statement of the German military authorities, the Germans withdrew from the cities of Smolensk and Roslavl last night after destroying all the important military facilities in those places.

JAPAN DONATES A MILLION YEN TO AID BURMESE

Contribution Made on Occasion Of Independence Fete of Rangoon Government

ALL BURMA IS GRATEFUL

For Consolation and Relief of People Hit by Enemy's Blind Air Attacks

On the occasion of the celebration of the independence of Burma which was observed on Saturday, the Japanese Government as relief fund to console the Burmese who had suffered damage from the scorched earth tactics of the enemy and air raids since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, donated ¥1,000,000 in money and goods to the Burmese Government, according to the announcement made by the Board of Information at 4 p.m. on Saturday.

The announcement further declared that Renzo Sawada, Ambassador to Burma, has been instructed by the Government to relay Japan's magnanimous decision to the Government of Burma.

The Board of Information's announcement follows:

"On the occasion of the celebration in Burma today, September 25, of the independence of that country, the Japanese Government have decided, for the purpose of consolation and relief of the people of Burma who have suffered damages from the enemy's scorched earth tactics and air raids since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, to disburse the sum of One Million Yen and to donate that amount in money and in goods to the Burmese Government. The Government have instructed the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Burma, Mr. Renzo Sawada, to communicate to the Burmese Government the above decision."

Burmese Grateful

Domei

RANGOON, September 25.—The Japanese Government has made another monetary gift, involving ¥1,000,000, to the Burmese Government to be used in relieving those Burmese nationals who have fallen victims to the enemy's scorched earth policy and blind bombing.

This fresh friendly gesture to Burma came on the heels of the donation of the sum of ¥500,000 to

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITISH POLICY TOWARD INDIA SEVERELY HIT

Weekly Attacks Government For Failure to Adjust Critical Food Situation

NEW VICEROY HELPLESS

Magazine Says Rice Sent to Troops in West Asia Despite Severe Shortage

Domei

LISBON, September 24.—It is difficult to conceive why the Indian Government is so prompt in laying a heavy hand on the Indian people but so slow in working out constructive measures to save them from misery, declares the British weekly Statesman and Nation issued today, dwelling on the frightful famine that has overtaken India.

Those who read the accounts of the horrors of the Calcutta streets which have become available at last after a whole month of strict censorship and "hush-hush" on the part of the authorities, the articles points out, are struck with the feeling that they are reading extracts from the Black Death stories of the Middle Ages. Each morning policemen make the rounds of the streets to pick up the corpses of the Indians who had succumbed to starvation the night before. The average deaths from hunger in the city of Calcutta alone is estimated at 150 daily.

"What measures are the Government adopting to fight this calamity?" asks the British journal, "At least they must take the blame for the fact that they had been unable to foresee and prevent the results likely to arise from the stoppage of food imports from Burma.

"Moreover, in spite of the fact that they had lost Burma the Indian Government has continued to send Indian rice out to troops stationed in Iran and the countries of West Asia. In India itself the army, realizing the importance of their provisions, has purchased large quantities of cereals and thus raised the price of foodstuffs.

"It is urged that American and Australian wheat should be imported but the matter is out of the question by reason of the utter lack of transit bottoms. Not an article to date has yet been delivered from the United States or Australia to date.

"As soon as they saw that there were symptoms of food shortage, the

(Continued on Page 2)

Women Kalibapists Playing Important Role In Building Up the Islands for Independence

Domei

MANILA, September 24.—Filipino women Kalibapists are playing an important role in building up the Philippines for independence, declared Mrs. Camilio Osias, wife of the Assistant Director General of the Kalibapi in an interview at Kalibapi headquarters here.

Mrs. Osias, as well as Mrs. Jorge B. Vargas, wife of the President of the Kalibapi, and Mrs. Benigno Aquino, wife of the Director General of the Kalibapi said that Filipino women are at present engaged in the economic self-sufficiency program and will take an active part after independence to continue elevating the economic status of the Philippines.

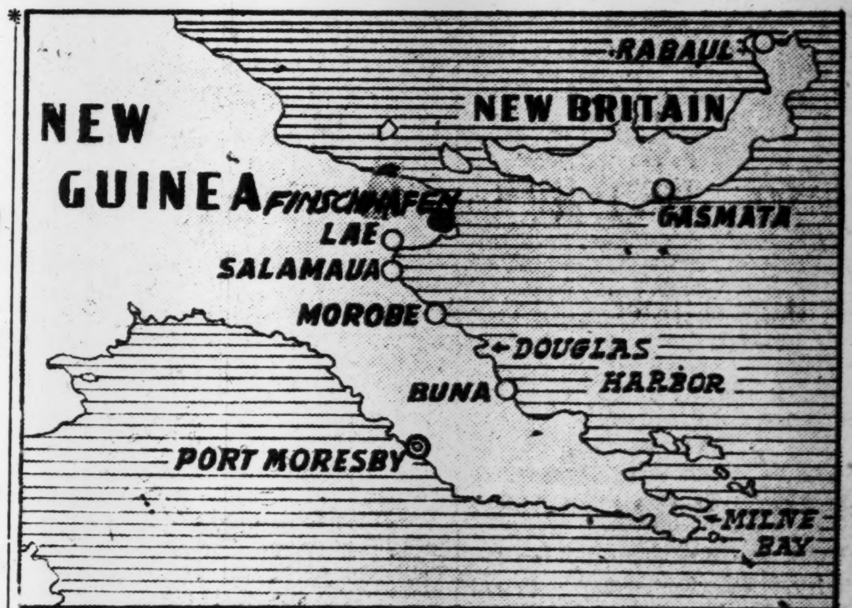
Mrs. Osias said, "We hope to seek a lowering of the salaries of various government positions in order to discourage many unqualified young people from flocking to Manila in search of white-collared jobs. They can serve the new Philippines by sticking to the farms which constitute the backbone of the Philippine economy."

As wife of the Assistant Director of the Kalibapi, Mrs. Osias takes great pride in her husband's work. She herself assists him whenever possible and is responsible for the establishment of the Kalibapi Women's Auxiliary.

Turning to Mrs. Vargas and Mrs. Aquino, Mrs. Osias said, "We are agreed that the Filipino women can be of very important service to the new independent Philippines in their own way."

Mrs. Vargas added, "At present, Filipino women desiring to contribute their share to the historic work undertaken for the Philippine Independence have been entrusted with a very important task. I am sure that the Filipino women can feel proud on the day of independence. On that momentous occasion, the work of all Filipinos will be realized."

Asked as to whether they would remain active on the Kalibapi although their husbands have been elected to other posts, Mrs. Aquino asserted, "the Women's Auxiliary will find us ever loyal to the cause of the Philippines National Service Association. It is up to us, as well as to the young leaders in training at present in the Kalibapi Leaders Institute, to instill the spirit of the new Philippines in order to make the nation worthy of independence."



Installations at Changsha Blasted by Nippon Airmen

Fighter-Bomber Formation Bombs Equipment Near Wharves Causing Fires; Kienow Airfield Also Attacked, Destroying Runway

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 25.—Japanese Army Air Units blasted the enemy installations at Changsha in Hunan Province and Kienow in Fukien Province yesterday and dealt telling blows to the enemy forces.

At 4:20 p.m. yesterday, powerful fighter-bomber formation of Japanese Army "Wild Eagles" mass-raided Changsha in the Ninth War Zone and bombed military installations in the vicinity of the wharves, starting fires at three places.

Prior to this attack, other "Wild Eagle" Units surprise-attacked the enemy air base in Kienow at 10:40 a.m. and after furiously bombing the half-repaired runway rendered the airfield useless.

The airfield at Kienow had been completely demolished by the devastating raids that were successively repeated by the Japanese planes during the middle part of this month, but with their frantic reconstruction work, the enemy had repaired and restored nearly 1,000 meters of the wrecked runway. However, the fervent endeavors of the enemy to restore the airfied were again rendered futile by the latest onslaught of the Army "Wild Eagles."

Chungking Admits Raids

Domei

HANKOW, September 25.—Japanese Air Units bombed Changsha in Hunan Province and Kienow in Fukien Province yesterday, according to a broadcast from Chungking.

Scouter Paves Way

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CHINA, September 24.—How the Imperial Army's latest model scouting plane, 'Sinshitei' laid the foundation for the Japanese Army Air Force's recent devastating raid upon Kunming, is told in the following story by a certain Lieutenant.

The Lieutenant rode in a scouter plane which successfully reconnoitered the enemy deployment at the main air base of the American air force in China prior to the raid by the main formation.

The Lieutenant declared he was handicapped by dense clouds and was forced to make a wide detour. When the 'Shinshitei' approached Kunming, he found three Lockheed P-38's maintaining watch, but fortunately, he was able to photograph the enemy base without being discovered by the enemy.

"On the ground, however, a radio-locator seemed to have detected our plane and ground crew appeared to be sending instructions to enemy fighters to intercept us, but it was to no avail.

The Japanese scouter returned to its base safely, but not until the loss of oxygen forced it to such a low altitude that it was finally forced to run a gauntlet of enemy Lockheed P-38's.

He asserted that when he returned to the base and developed the film taken over Kunming, he discovered over 50 Consolidated B-24's and other large and small planes arrayed upon the enemy airfield.

CONCORDIA MEETING IS HELD IN HSINKING

Manchoukuo Emperor Attends Opening Ceremony; Premier, Umezu Make Speeches

Domei

HSINKING, September 25.—Honored by the attendance of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, the opening ceremony of the five-day session of the All-Manchoukuo Hsieh Ho Hui (Concordia) convention was solemnly held at 9 a.m today at the Concordia Hall here under the chairmanship of Lieutenant-General Mitsuharu Miyake.

As an assembly for the expression of the fighting determination of 43,000,000 subjects of this country, today's conference was attended by some 168 provincial delegates, aside from notable figures representing military, government and civilian circles, including General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, and Rokuzo Takebe, Director of the General Affairs Board.

The morning session opened with instructive speeches by General Umezu and Premier Chang Chinghui, who urged the conferees to put forth their best efforts in deliberating on important bills to be discussed at the conference, aiming at the establishment of perfect wartime structure to enable the nation to play its role in bringing the current War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion.

709 ENEMY PLANES LOST IN REICH RAIDS

Sinclair Reveals Figures For July, August

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 24.—The Anglo-American air forces lost 709 warplanes in the raids attempted on the German mainland during July and August, reported Sir Archibald J. M. St. Clair Sinclair, British Air Minister, before the House of Commons recently in announcing their losses, it is learned by a dispatch from London.

According to Sinclair, the British and American air arms lost 195 and 108 planes respectively during July, while in August, the Anglo-American units lost 306 and 100 machines respectively.

FOE IS HIT HARD

4 Other Hostile Cruisers And 2 Transports Damaged by Our Men

REVEALED SATURDAY

Japanese Forces Attacking Foe Making Landing on Area North of Finschhafen

Attacking an enemy convoy making landing operations on a sector north of Finschhafen in New Guinea, Japanese Army and Navy Air Units between September 21 and 23 sank three enemy cruisers, two destroyers and one large-sized transport.

The Japanese Air Units also set ablaze two enemy cruisers and two small-sized transports, damaged by near-hits two other cruisers, and shot down 22 enemy planes of which eight are unconfirmed. They also bombed the enemy landing points and started fires in five places.

Brilliant Results Given

These brilliant results were revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on Saturday.

The communique added that severe fighting is still going on in the area.

The communique follows.

1.—Severe fighting is now going on between the Japanese Army and Navy Units on the spot and an enemy corps which since September 22 has been making a landing in a sector north of Finschhafen in New Guinea.

"1. Japanese Army and Navy Air Units are now attacking the enemy convoy in that area and the enemy forces that are now landing in the sector north of Finschhafen. The war results scored by our side during the period from September 21 to 23 follow:

"(a) Damage dealt to the enemy: Three cruisers, two destroyers and one large-sized transport sunk; two cruisers and two small-sized transports set ablaze; two cruisers damaged by near-hits; 22 planes (of which eight are unconfirmed) shot down; and the enemy landing points were bombed and fires were started in five places.

"(b) Our loss consists of 16 planes either self-blasted or not yet returned."

Day and Night Fighting

The three-dimensional war in the New Guinea area is continuing day and night with ever-increasing intensity accompanying the enemy counter-offensive in the northern Solomons area.

Ever since landing on a corner of Nassau Bay on June 30, the enemy, counting on sheer weight of numbers and volume of materials, have been counter-attacking with unprecedented persistence. On September 4 they landed a powerful force on Hopoi and another force have been landing in an area north of Finschhafen, about 100 kilometers northeast of Lae since September 22.

Our land and sea forces, in close cooperation with the air force, are giving battle to the enemy and thus furious fighting is in progress in that area. The activities of our land, sea and air forces in these parts have been most spectacular. Between September 21 and 23, they sank three cruisers, two destroyers and a large-sized transport, set ablaze two cruisers and two small transports and wrecked two cruisers by near-hits, thus accounting for 12 enemy warships either sunk, set ablaze or wrecked, in addition to 22

(Continued on Page 2)

CHUNGKING FACING INFLATION MENACE

British Magazine Raps Intention to Fly American Gold Across Himalayas

Domei

LISBON, September 24.—The Chungking government's recent decision to purchase $200,000,000 worth of gold from the United States and its intention to have the gold actually transported by plane via India to combat inflation, indicate how serious Chungking's financial situation is according to the interpretation of the British weekly Economist, reports reaching here today revealed.

The reports quoted the Economist as saying, "If the Chungking authorities wish to counter inflation, they have the means available without taking the trouble and expense to import gold. If, nevertheless, they are taking that trouble and expense, the metal must be urgently needed—perhaps, for certain official outlays for which the Chungking paper currency has lost its efficacy."

The Economist said, "When the Chungking announcement was made, it was first interpreted that the gold would just be earmarked in the United States to await reconversion into dollars until goods can again be transported to China; however, subsequent news from Chungking necessitates a new interpretation.

Limited Air Transport

"Now it appears that the gold will actually be shipped from the United States to India thence by air to Chungking. The gold must be most urgently needed if it is receiving priority over weapons and essential medical supplies for the very limited air transport available today."

Continuing the Economist said, "To arrest inflation the most direct method would be the sale of gold in the domestic market and the cancellation of notes received in payment. It could be objected however, that this amount would be ineffective and the scramble for gold might even cause further depreciation of the paper currency."

The Manchester Guardian's correspondent in Chungking reported that when it is to be remembered that Chungking is in desperate need of war material, industrial equipment, medical supplies, and most of the other goods for which no room can be found on the aircraft crossing the Himalayas, it is interesting to find that priority should be given to something like 160 tons of gold.

The correspondent wrote: "Financially the matter is simple enough. In 1942, the Chungking government obtained a loan of $500,000,000 from the United States and £50,000,000 from Britain. The British credit is said to be untouched because it could only be spent in the sterling areas. On the other hand of the dollar credit $200,000,000 has already been used as security for two issues of domestic saving bonds. Now a similar amount is to be used to purchase gold while the remaining $100,000,000 is required for other purposes,'

"It has always been one of the curiosities of international finance that the sale of gold to another country required the actual shipment of metal bars, although no physical use of the gold is made afterwards. It seems different to have the silly old convention applied to the trip across the highest mountains of the earth with parcels of quinine left behind at the airdrome. The reason of course is that inflation has become a serious menace to Chungking, and a sheet anchor is wanted to restore to some degree the confidence in its national currency.

Solution Difficult

"With the Japanese controlling a large part of China, Chungking's authority cannot be expected to be strong everywhere. Whether the imported gold is used as backing for another public loan to absorb excess purchasing power of its gold in the free gold market to satisfy the bankers and speculators for a while, there can be no real solution except after the reopening of external supply routes.

Japan Donates A Million Yen To Aid Burmese

(Continued From Page 1)

the inhabitants of Burma by the Japanese Government last January, in appreciation of their resolute resistance against the American and British air forces intent on retaking Burma, the money to be used in giving relief to Burmese citizens suffering from the blind bombings of their cities by anti-Axis fliers.

Head of State Dr. Ba Maw and the leaders of the Burmese Government were profoundly impressed by the latest demonstration of the keen interest taken by the Japanese Government in the welfare of the Burmese people.

A portion of the sum of ¥1,000,000 involved in the present gift to Burma is expected to be in kind.

Successful Aerial Attacks On Enemy Transports Told

Heavy Blow Inflicted on Foe's Convoys by Japanese Air Units on August 1 and 6, Sinking Many Hostile Warships

By MICHITARO TAKEDA
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN XX BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—The northern sector of Rendova Island is utilized by the enemy as a supply base to launch counter-offensives on Kulambangra and neighboring islands. Large-scale transportation of men as well as arms is being conducted by the enemy by means of landing barges, tugboats and motor-boats, loaded to full capacity. No matter how often the enemy transport squadrons are attacked by Japanese aircraft, new ones are seen cruising about Rendova Island closely escorted by cruisers and destroyers.

The Japanese Sea Eagles, determined to inflict heavy blows on such convoys, on August 1 and 6 launched large-scale attacks. On August 1, the Japanese Navy Air Units scored meritorious results by sinking one large-sized transport, four middle-sized transports, six small transports, one destroyer and six landing barges, while heavily damaging one cruiser and one landing barge. On August 6, another glorious feat was accomplished by sinking three middle-sized transports, two small transports, eight landing barges and one tugboat. '

These two operations by the Sea Eagles along the enemy's blood-transfusion route were revealed as follows:

On August 1, the plane piloted by Sub-Lieutenant XX, accompanying a commander, took off from the base and winged its way toward the objective in the cool air of the early dawn. Dashing through thick banks of clouds, the Japanese planes headed for Rendova Harbor. Night still lingered, and the inside of the harbor was only faintly visible. The enemy anti-aircraft guns roared into action. However, nothing daunted, the commander plunged into the fusillade of bombs and streaks of fire and, of a sudden, swooped down on the objective and set the enemy position aflame.

Sub-Lieutenant XX, witnessing his commander's daring action, lowered altitude in order to reconnoiter the actual condition of the enemy position. Flying over the central sector of the island while gaining altitude, he maneuvered his plane eastward in search of prey. On the northern tip of the island he saw enemy cruisers and destroyers and, in the harbor, numerous vessels were at anchor. Thus, completing reconnaissance he headed his plane homeward in full confidence of successful raids on the enemy vessels.

Upon his return, Sub-Lieutenant XX made a report on his reconnaissance and immediately an order to attack was issued. Robiana Island, situated midway between Rendova and Munda the New Georgia group, looked like a hoof through the dense clouds. In the neighboring waters a squadron, convoyed by cruisers and destroyers, was visible plowing its way out and leaving a white trail behind. In Rendova Harbor countless vessels were massed.

No time must be lost; action must commence immediately. Piercing the low clouds, the Japanese dive-bombers swooped down on the enemy vessels. Taking unawares, the enemy destroyers and cruisers simultaneously opened fire, but belatedly. Already the Japanese bombers had scored accurate hits on one destroyer and a transport. Writhing in death-agony these vessels continued firing, but in no time they were to meet their doom. Presently the enemy fighter planes challenged the Japanese fighters to an engagement. During the course of combat the hardy Japanese airmen downed four enemy aircraft. The enemy destroyer was enveloped by columns of yellow water, and on its deck bombs exploded with thundering sounds.

Without a minute's breathing spell, the Japanese planes raided the harbor, aiming at the vessels there. The attack was conducted in broad daylight. Sub-Lieutenant XX, who had reconnoitered the harbor early that morning, issued the orders. The Japanese bombers zigzagged through the walls of clouds, making a detour of the island, and swooped down on their target. A view of the entire harbor opened up before the pilots. It was some 4,000 to 5,000 meters in width, and its shores were dotted with small islets and coral reefs while innumerable green islands stood sentinel. A transport squadron was seen lying at anchor.

The enemy was driven into utter consternation, and at once the vessels as well as the ground anti-aircraft artillery responded to the Japanese attack by opening up fire simultaneously. Shells exploded here and there enveloping the Japanese bombers in black smoke. Daringly piercing the hail of explosives, the Japanese airmen dashed into the enemy planes. The harbor was transformed into an inferno, with the harbor facilities afire, the detonation of exploding shells shaking the air and a number of the ships being gradually devoured by the greedy flames.

During the course of the operation, 10 medium and small-sized transports and countless barges were sent to the bottom in no time. Thus, having successfully completed its mission, the Japanese Air Unit returned to its base, while in the harbor columns of fire could be seen rising upward, attesting to the severe damage sustained by the enemy.

The enemy counter-offensives have taken on a greater intensity. Due to storms, the Japanese Air Unit had to wait patiently for a turn in the weather. It was August 6. The enemy forces must be shattered and crushed. Reconnaissance planes took to the air before daybreak in search of enemy vessels. Seven or eight were sighted in Rendova Harbor. Immediately a bomber unit gallantly set out on its mission. The weather looked ominous, the clouds hanging low. Passing through wall after wall of clouds, the bombers sped toward the harbor. Just when the bombers reached the harbor area, they found a rift in the clouds. Through this rift the bombers swooped down, each assuming an attacking position. The enemy, in anticipation of an air attack, pointed his guns at the rift, and several enemy fighters pounced upon the Japanese bombers. However, dodging the former as quickly as lightning, the bombers dashed toward their target and blasted four transports and some ten barges.

During the attack Superior Fight Petty Officer X X was hit in the left arm. As they swooped down he grasped the gear with all his might, but gradually his left arm became numb. In the next few seconds he had to release a bomb, the objective reflected larger and larger in the mirror. What could he do? Suddenly he stretched his legs and held the gear tightly between them, and with his right hand he released a bomb. Then with lightning speed he shifted the gear to his right hand. His bomb had scored a sure hit on a middle-sized enemy transport, which consequently was sent to the bottom.

With the completion of his mission, Superior Flight Petty Officer XX became worried about the scout sitting behind him. Through the speaking tube he shouted, "Are you all right?" There was no reply. Taking it for granted that the scout also was wounded, he had almost decided to self-blast himself when an encouraging voice reached him through the tube, saying, "How is your wound?" "You did not answer me when I spoke to you, so I thought you too had been hit," said Superior Flight Petty Officer." Oh, I was sending out a message," was the self-composed reply.

The pilot bound his wounded arm with the scout's muffler and barely managed to return to the base. When the plane landed, he was found in an almost unconscious condition.

New Philippines' Leader

(Continued From Page 1)

from his experience as chief of the Department of the Interior, member of the Senate and judge of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. Even as far back as 1923, his angry impatience with the arrogant methods of the Americans led him to voice protest. At that time, he resigned from his post of chief of the Department of the Interior in opposition to the administrative policy of the then Governor-General Leonard Wood.

A man of firm convictions, experienced and in the prime of life, Dr. Laurel was paid high tribute by Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission, who declared on September 9, the historic day when the draft Consitution of the Republic of the Philippines was unanimously ratified by the National Popular Assembly: "Laurel guided our labors with rare wisdom, vision and tact toward the formulation of a government for the Filipinos and by the Filipinos which should at the same time be simple and strong enough to survive in a world war and to contribute effectively to the creation of a new order in East Asia under the leadership of the great Japanese Empire."

That the Philippines, under President-Elect Laurel's visionary leadership, will make all-out efforts toward contributing toward the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is a fact which is beyond question. Under this militant nationalist, bred in the tradition of the Filipino patriots Jose Rizal and Andres Bonifacio, the Filipino people can be expected to do their utmost to be worthy of the honor of independence—independence which is being granted within this year by Japan. And it is equally certain that the Filipino people will continue to give ever increasingly support to Japan out of the conviction that their independence will not be fully secure until Anglo-American imperialism has been crushed forever and the peoples of East Asia are the proud rulers of their own destiny.

FOE IN INDIA FEARS JAPANESE ATTACKS

Changes in Anti-Axis Command Show Enemy Is Desperate; Internal Rift Rampant

How desperately and with what half-insane frenzy the Anglo-Americans are working to set up their defense of India driven by the crushing fear of a Japanese drive into that area can be seen in the rapid flow of events which have happened recently, states a Rangoon September 25 report to the Mainichi.

After General Viscount Archibald Wavell was appointed the new Viceroy of India, General Sir Claude Auchinleck took over Wavell's former post of Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Forces, and in rapid succession were formed the headquarters for the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia and another for those in East Asia; Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, former Commander of the Anti-Axis Forces in India and Chungking, was made Commander of the East Asia Army; and Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten was made Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia and the temporary Commander of the British Eastern Fleet.

The enemy's strength in India now numbers X X X thousands, forming X divisions and X brigades including the African Negroes sent from the African front, and the forces of Chungking and Australia. In addition to this there are X X X thousands of irregulars. Even on the eastern border there are X divisions, a great increase of some ten times since the time of the Arakan operations.

Internal Clashes Frequent

However, because most of the men have been conscripted forcibly, and because the forces are made up of foreigners whose customs, habits, and living modes are so drastically different and against each other's feelings, internal clashes and the degeneration of discipline are increasing at an alarming rate.

What shows on the surface the dark undercurrent flowing in the international units is the intensification of the hate and opposition of the Indian troops against the brazen American attitude of hoping to inherit British wealth when Britain is gone.

The anti-British struggle too has become more powerful with the Indian masses awakening more to a racial will since the independence of Burma and the appearance in East Asia of Subhas Chandra Bose. The British Empire thus is struggling in agony.

The greater part of the air strength in India is held by the Americans, who move about with their characteristic arrogance saying that "without the American air force there will be no India."

Get More Pay

With Stilwell recently taking the post of commander of the East Asia forces, American arrogance took another rapid jump upward. American troops get three times the pay of the British, and once they appear in the cities they squander lavishly, eat cheese and bacon before starving Indians and draw the jealous dislike of the British and the hate of the Indian masses.

The Burmese independence gave an added impetus to the people's race consciousness and in the various provincial legislatures the independence problem is frequently discussed. In this manner the anti-British struggle is changing from an underground movement to one on the surface, gradually showing indications of developing into an action of arms.

Nethaji Bose, President of the Indian Independence League in East Asia, in a recent broadcast declared, "We have prepared a million tons of rice for our brothers. Brothers! wait for our advance into India!" This awakened much reaction in the starving Indians, and the atmosphere among the people of welcoming the Indian National Army is becoming so apparent that the British are showing concern.

Fearing that the Indian troops who took part in the "Tragedy of Arakan" would go home and spread the idea that the Japanese Forces are powerful and thus add to war-weariness, the British quickly transferred them to the western border. This step, however, did no good, and the atmosphere of fearing the Japanese has seeped into every Indian unit, propelling the loss of morale.

More British Propaganda

To bolster the morale of the officers and men and to conciliate the masses, the British broadcast that a huge anti-Axis force had reached New Delhi from the African area with the aim to attack the Japanese Forces.

Further, from London, Viceroy Wavell broadcast, "People of India! Fight the Japanese with swift judgment and a belief in victory. What I desire most of all is a happy India, and that will be brought about by British leadership."

About the same time, Auchinleck heaped praises on the Indian air force saying, "The scouting operations of the Indian air force on the Burma front are the eyes of our forces." Following that he decorated an unknown Indian flier with a distinguished air service medal, visited training stations of the Indian air forces and Indian medical units, and in other ways used the old British craft in trying to send out more Indians to the front.

Enshrining Ceremony For 19,992 Heroes Set At Yasukuni Festival

The 19,992 souls of gallant heroes who died during December, 1941 when the War of Greater East Asia broke out, and of those who died of wounds and illness in the China Affair and Manchurian Incident before the outbreak of the current war will be deified at the Yasukuni Shrine as guardian gods of the Japanese Empire in a solemn ceremony to be observed during the Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Shrine. The Nine Hero-Gods of the Special Attack Flotilla of Pearl Harbor from Commander Naoji Iwasa down will also be included in the list of the deified warriors. Of the total number of souls to be enshrined this fall, 19,216 are connected with the Army and 776 with the Navy.

British Policy Toward India Severely Hit

(Continued From Page 1)

governments of those provinces which have wheat in reserve the Punjab Government in particular, at once prohibited the transit of cereals to the neighboring provinces suffering from shortage.

"Already six months ago the famine in Bombay was quite severe. Indian mobs raided food stores and troops were compelled to fire. The Indian Government is always prompt in its measures of suppression but for some strange reason it is slow to adopt constructive measures. It was as late as September that maximum prices were set for foodstuffs at last. The distributive allocation system will not be enforced in the city of Calcutta until October. Who in the world are governing India?

"A century ago the Indian Government exercised a convincing form of dictatorship over India but that tradition has already been lost. The majority of the seats in the Administrative Council are occupied by Indians but they are chosen by the Viceroy and have not the backing of any political party or supporters.

"The Indian provinces are accorded a measure of local autonomy but in more than half of the provinces self-rule is suspended. Punjab is about the only province which enjoys a measure of autonomy and has a cabinet representing the people. But even here the Mohammedans, who constitute the majority in the political world of the province, are merely aiming at the separation and independence of the Islamic districts.

"The leaders of all other powerful political parties are languishing in prison. At this serious crisis in the history of Indian Government, the public opinion of India is practically unable to influence the administration of the country and the British rulers are betraying their utter lack of administrative capacity or political ability.

"A new era in the administration of India is about to begin with the appointment of Sir Archibald Wavell as Viceroy. Were his both hands free, it might be interesting to speculate on what new departure he may make. The gesture which the Indian Government should obviously make at the present moment is to release all the political prisoners. Of course the Congress leaders must stop all disobedience movement and at the same time we must give the Mohammedans some measure of autonomy.

"On the part of the London Government, it must at once transfer all administrative powers over India to the Dominions Office and recommend to the various Indian princes the according to their subjects of the same citizenship rights and freedom as the Indians in British India are enjoying. It is only after these prerequisite conditions are fulfiled that the organization of an Indian National Government can be discussed.

"Minister of Information Brendan Bracken has told American newspaper correspondents that so long as the war continues the Indian problem would have to be left in the refrigerator. Since he has of course spoken on behalf of Prime Minister Churchill and Secretary for India Leopold Amery, we can only conclude that the new Viceroy will have his both hands tied in administering India.

"Probably Wavell will be more sympathetic than the outgoing Viceroy and will be less tied down by red tape but what India needs is not mere sympathy but something more concrete and effective. If the new Viceroy should be found as helpless and resourceless as the Marques; he must be prepared to face an Indian reaction incomparably more violent than the disobedience movement of Mahatma Gandhi.

"As a result of the famine the Indian communal conflict has spread and intensified. The rich are growing richer and the poor poorer. If many Indians are dying of starvation while others are continuing to profiteer, the Indian movement will not be confined to a mere cry for independence but will develop into a nationwide cry for land and rice."

NEW MEDICAL ORGAN ESTABLISHED IN F.I.C.

Council to Study Public Sanitation Also Set Up Through Authorization of Vichy

Domei

SAIGON, September 25.—The Vichy Government through the French Indo-China Government-General, recently issued a special decree authorizing the creation of a medical association in French Indo-China which will replace the existing Medical Friendship Society.

The latter organization has been serving as a social organ for French nationals as well as Annamese practising medicine in French Indo-China.

Simultaneously, a Medical Council, which is an advisory organ to the French Indo-China Government-General as well as to the Minister of Colonies of the Vichy Government, will be created with the object of making regular reports to the Governor-General and Minister of Colonies on problems of public sanitation in French Indo-China.

The proposed Medical Council under the direct supervision of the Governor-General, will exercise exclusive control over permission and registration of medical practices within French Indo-China.

It was further disclosed that the Council will also take concrete measures for the promotion and welfare of medical practitioners within the colony through local medical societies which will be organized in each province.

The Council which is to be presided by the director of sanitation and health, will be composed of members who are appointed by the Governor-General for terms ranging from five to eight years.

WILLKIE PREPARED TO RUN IN ELECTION

Will Do So If G.O.P.'s Stand Is Freedom

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 24.—Wendell Willkie, prominent member of the Republican Party, and one time personal envoy of President Franklin Roosevelt to the Middle East, writing recently in the weekly American magazine, Look, implied that he was ready to take another chance as the Republican candidate in the next presidential election. The article, which caused much reaction in America was in substance as follows:

"If the Republican Party will really expend its efforts for the attainment of freedom, I will not shirk from doing any duty for the Party. I am sure that the Republicans will win in the next presidential election but before that I think the Republicans must secure victory within their Party. In other words there is the need for the Republicans to rebuild their great tradition of freedom through courageous and progressive action.

"The Roosevelt administration's foreign policy, before the war and since, has been and is disorganized and chaotic. Should the United States decline from joining a world peace guaranteeing body and merely work to increase its own armaments, then it will be certain for America to be drawn into another war."

RICE DEALERS' GUILDS SET

Domei

NANKING, September 24.—With the new rice season approaching, the National Government of China has decided to organize rice dealers' guilds in various rice districts with suitable merchants appointed from among dealers of this cereal throughout the country so as to facilitate control of its transactions.

From October 1, the new organs will begin the purchase of rice on their own responsibility and initiative.

Meanwhile, the existing Japanese rice purchase guild in Central China will be abolished and incorporated into the new organ in which Japanese dealers will be in a position to purchase rice on an equal standing with the Chinese, thus fully cooperating with the National Governments rice policy.

Japanese Residents In F.I.C. Donate Funds To Aid Raid Victims

Domei

HANOI, September 24.—For the relief of recent victims of the blind air raid in northern French Indo-China by the United States' air force, a sum of 35,000 piastres has been collected from Japanese residents in French Indo-China through the Japanese Residents' Association in Hanoi, Haiphong and Saigon, it was learned. The Japanese Residents' Association in Hanoi is shortly expected to deliver the sum to the victims.

1942 U.S. BIRTHS GAIN; MORTALITY CLAIMED LESS

Census Bureau Announces Records for Civilians but Military Losses Not Revealed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 24.—The American birth rate in 1942 was the highest in the last 16 years and the death rate the lowest ever recorded, the United States Department of Commerce announced today. The death rate did not take into account the numerous American soldiers and sailors who have died overseas.

The death rate did, however, take into account deaths occurring among the general public and soldiers and sailors in the United States. The 1942 death rate was 0.4 per cent less than that of the preceding year and the birth rate 11.8 per cent greater than 1941.

The rate of deaths from parturition and the infant mortality rate were the lowest ever recorded, with the former being 0.26 per cent and the latter, 4.04 per cent.

MINE DISPUTES IN BRITAIN END IN COMPLETE FAILURE

Laborers' Demand That Coal Miners in Army Be Discharged Is Opposed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 24.—The meeting held by the Government and labor representatives in London yesterday to seek measures to alleviate the aggravated colliery disputes in Britain ended in utter failure.

The labor delegates emphasized that the solution of the questions of the shortage of labor and strikes in the mines is the release of the mine workers in the British forces from military service. However, the Government failed to share the view of the laborites, thus culminating a fruitless parley.

In order to remedy the serious shortage of coal, it is believed that the Government will reflect on the rampancy of strikes and by further enforcing stricter strike prohibition bills, will seek to increase coal output.

Yoshizawa Sees Decoux

Domei

SAIGON, September 25.—Japanese Ambassador to Hanoi, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, called on Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux of French Indo-China at the latter's official residence yesterday and talked on various issues.

Named Kyoto Commander

Lieutenant-General Etsujiro Kono was appointed Commander of the Kyoto Division, it was announced on Saturday. He graduated from the Military Staff College in 1924 and later served as staff officer of various divisions.

IMPERIAL FLIERS SINK 6 WARSHIPS

(Continued From Page 1)

enemy planes shot down (eight of which were not confirmed). Besides these results, they also blasted enemy landing places out of shape and set five different spots on fire, thus inflicting an irreparable blow to the landing operations of the enemy.

These splendid results achieved by the air force are the fruit of the spirit of do or die and the faith in certain victory on its part together with the counter-attacks of the land and sea forces. In these engagements, however, our side made the sacrifice of 16 planes, self-blasted or failing to return.

The American forces, which are anxious for a short-term war, refusing to take their lesson from the violent attacks which have been carried out by our crack units since they landed in Nassau Bay three months ago, continue making persistent counter-offensive operations.

American Navy Secretary Knox, who is staying in London, addressing the British people on September 24 stressed the importance of the war against Japan. At the same time he said that the Japanese soldiers are extremely strong and that they have a resolution to fight unto death. Thus he revealed his intention of carrying out the difficult counter-offensive operations in the Pacific.

General George Marshall, Chief of the American Army General Staff, in a broadcast on September 23 said that the anti-Axis forces are endeavoring to get into a position where they can challenge the Japanese forces to severe fights on the Southwest Pacific, Burma, and China fronts.

All this shows how earnest the highest army and navy leaders of America are in their determination about counter-offensive operations against Japan and how anxious they are about the situation.

In the fighting in the New Guinea area it is customary for the American forces to put the poorly equipped Australian forces on the foremost line and sacrifice them at the violent counter-attacks of our forces, while they make a point of remaining behind these Australian forces and continuing doing the cunning sort of fighting in their reliance of mechanical power. This method of theirs is of a piece with that employed by the British with regard to the Indian troops.

Jose P. Laurel Chosen President Elect of P.I.

(Continued From Page 1)

thronged Sunked Gardens, facing the Legislative Office, to the accompaniment of snappy music in preparation of the inaugural session of the Assembly.

Business-house employes, school children, every man-on-the-street auxiously gathered around loud speakers installed in various parts of the city.

With the aid of radio sets at home housewives, tied down to their domestic chores, eagerly followed the election proceedings which reached a dramatic climax when the crowd in front of the legislative building broke out in a deafening outburst as President-Elect Laurel and Speaker-Elect Aquino appeared on the paltform to acknowledge the wild cheers of the populace.

Ceylon Forces Strengthened

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 23.—Powerful British units arrived in Ceylon from East Africa and have been placed under the command of General Wetherall, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces there, according to an Associated Press report from Colombo.

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OPTIMISM BLASTED BY KNOX IN SPEECH

Tells Londoners Pacific War Still Tough; Fears Growing Menace of U-Boats

Domei

LISBON, September 24.—United States Secretary of Navy Colonel Frank Knox, now visting in Britain, warned on September 17 that there is nothing to justify the optimism displayed by some people about the future of the war situation in the Pacific area. He told the world that the real fighting has yet to be done in the war in the Pacific which is going to be a long drawn-out affair.

Knox made these remarks while explaining some points about the question of the menace of the U-boat to the press.

"It looks as though there was a slowing-down of German submarine activity," Knox began and hastened to give his considered opinion that there is yet to be the end of the menace of the German submarine.

"There is reason to believe," he went on, "that the German naval authorities must be doing things necessary to open a fresh submarine offensive."

Turning to the question of the use to which the Italian fleet which has surrendered is to be put, Knox said that this was a matter which will receive the attention of the anti-Axis camp in the future.

"It is a fact," he said, "that the surrender of the Italian fleet will make it possible for America and Britain to send units of their fleets to some other waters, especially to the Indian Ocean area."

Knox devoted the rest of his remarks to a discussion of the future of the war situation in the Pacific area.

"We must see that an optimistic view of the future of the war in the Pacific is strictly taboo. Why this is so is because of the plain fact that all the fighting going on in the Pacific area is being fought in regions that form the advance posts of the Japanese Forces in the territories under their occupation. The real fighting in this area has yet to be done. And it must be remembered that we are going to have a long drawn-cut war."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 24

On the eastern and central sectors of the Eastern Front the defensive fighting at the focal points was continued with unabated vigor. At the Kuban bridgehead and east of Melitopol strong enemy attacks were repulsed. The attempts of the enemy to cross the banks of the Dajepr in the middle bend were frustrated. Northeast of Zaporochje and near Demidov the German troops succeeded in the course of energetic counter-attacks to annihilate several Soviet regiments that had broken through and in capturing prisoners and booty.

The Luftwaffe suuported the troops of the German army by carrying out attacks with concentrated formation. On the Arctic front fast German fighter bombers made successful attacks against the Soviet submarine bases and supply depots. In the course of these attacks fighter formations alone shot down 45 enemy fighters in the course of 24 hours without suffering losses of their own.

In southern Italy the enemy yesterday made strong attacks near Salerno and Contursi. While the fighting in the Salerno sector is still going on the enemy attack in the area of Contursi was repulsed after hard and embittered struggles with particularly heavy losses to the enemy.

After the treason of the Badoglio government the bulk of the Italian a division Acqui, stationed on the island of Cefalonia, had refused to lay down their arms and had opened hostilities. After a preparation by the Luftwaffe the German troops launched their attack, broke the resistance of the rebels and captured the port of Argostollon. Apart from 4 000 men who laid down arms in time the bulk of the rebel division, including the divisional staff, was annihilated.

On September 22, British submarines of the smallest type attempted to enter the Norwegian island district. They were, however, intercepted in time and destroyed before they had been able to achieve a success. Several members of the crews were taken prisoner.

During attacks against several places in the coastal area of the occupied western districts in the course of which the town of Nantes particularly was hit Anglo-American air formations lost 15 machines.

British bomber formations last night undertook terror attacks against Mannheim, Ludwigehafen, Barnstadt and Aix la Chapelle. Losses were inflicted on the population and in several towns considerable damage was caused. Altogether 33 enemy machines were downed.

Fast German fighter bombers last night raided military targets and aerial bases in central and southern England. The enemy losses during the terror attack in the night preceding September 23 have increased to 27 machines.

After several weeks of interruption the German U-boats made a surprise attack on the enemy convoy traffic in the northern Atlantic. One fighting group of U-boats succeeded in intercepting a convoy which was bound for the United States and which was strongly escorted. The attacks had therefore to be directed against the extraordinary high number of destroyers chiefly. The German U-boats achieved an outstanding success. During several days of stubborn fighting 12 enemy destroyers were sunk and three more torpedoed. Strong fog impeded the continuation of the attack. Nevertheless, nine steamers totalling 46,500 gross register tons were sunk. Another two vessels were torpedoed.

BRAVE KISKA GARRISON

Stubborn, Indiscriminate Foe Air Attacks, Rising Spirit of Men on Hearing Bravery of Attu Heroes Told by Petty Officer

By AKIRA ODAKA
Of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED NORTHERN BASE.—The Japanese Forces on fog-bound Kiska Island which was Japan's foremost front against the northward advance of the United States who boasted of a general counter-offensive against Japan, repelled for six months the incessant enemy attacks. This reporter interviewed an X X Petty Officer of the signal corps who was assigned to new duties after successfully discharging his important work in the evacuation operation as an ear of the Kiska garrison.

During the interview the Petty Officer narrated the stubborn and indiscriminate bombings of the enemy air planes, the beastly machine-gun attacks, or about his indignation on receiving the last message of the Attu garrison just before its complete destruction, about the beauty of comrade love in swearing to avenge the Attu garrison, and about his feeling at the time of climbing up the ladder of the ship which withdrew the Kiska Garrison.

The following is the condition of the Kiska garrison as narrated by the X X Petty Officer:

"It was the first part of February when I landed on Kiska Island, but it was not as cold as I had expected it to be. There was no aerial attack that day, but on the very next we were subjected to an attack by enemy Boeing B-17's. As I was working on the shore at that time, I was a little confused because I did not find any anti-aircraft trench near me.

Indiscriminate Bombings

"After that, whenever weather conditoins permitted, the enemy attacked us with combined formations of fighters and bombers, dropping bombs indiscriminately. However, the bombs all missed their marks; they only caused great water spouts in the sea. The enemy planes flew in close formations until they reached the island, but as soon as they were over the island, they spread out because of their fear of our accurate anti-aircraft fire.

"Since an airfield was built on Amchitka Island, the enemy raids increased by leaps and bounds, and just before the evacuation, we had counted more than 91 enemy planes in one day. As it was possible by means of the radio locator, to detect the coming of the enemy planes, we used to notify various units by hoisting a red triangular warning flag. As the fly-wheel of the flag post made a noise whenever we hoisted the flag, we developed the habit of being able to tell enemy attacks by this noise.

"Meanwhile, our ears had become trained to a stage where we could tell whether the coming enemy plane was a scouting plane, a fighter or a bomber by the sound of the engine. Although there were times when we were bombed by enemy planes which appeared suddenly from the open space between the clouds without receiving any reaction from the radio locator, there were some soldiers who leisurely gazed up at the enemy planes knowing quite well as they did the degree of the enemy's skill.

Changed Tactics

"At first the enemy heavy bombers like Boeing B-1's and Consolidated B-24's carried 250 kilogram bombs and the light bombers, 60 kilogram bombs, but after a while, discovering that it was difficult to score hits even with heavy bombs, they began to carry much smaller bombs. In these latter bombs were sometimes encased sulphur incendiary bombs, and as these began to burn, when the weather was good, even after being buried in the ground for as long as two months, it was quite difficult to clear them out.

"The happy days for us were those of bad weather. The days of snowstorm, however, were the best. These were real Holidays. As a rule scores of enemy attacks in one day left us no time to settle down to our meals. Therefore during these holidays, our fatigue disappeared entirely.

"Due to the difficulty of our provision supply, we were obliged to be frugal in the consumption of foodstuffs, and as there were times when we were faced with insufficiency of our staple food, rice, we had rice gruel or noodles for breakfast. Then as there was no fresh food on Kiska Island, we dug from among the tundra some carrots which looked something like mushrooms. These and canned beef and the plum pickles composed our side dishes. We also caught some flatfish with an old net that we had, thus supplying ourselves with fresh fish.

Work Continued

"On the other hand, we continued with our work in opening up roads, installing various facilities on the air field, and in digging anti-aircraft trenches with only the picks and small trench shovels, but in these even our intrepid heroes were nonplussed by the hunger that assailed them.

"When the Attu garrison was about to stage their last charge, we received a message which said, "We are about to charge." At no other time were we more indignant than when we received this message.

"As we thought that the enemy will be certain to carry out a simultaneous operation against Kiska Island, every man in the garrison armed himself and took up his position. And while no one said it aloud, each man was determined to avenge the Attu garrison should the enemy attack our island. We shared the 'Sakura' cigarettes, which had been distributed to us at that time saying that they might be our last smokes, together. However, though we had continued to scrutinize the sky we did not see the enemy. About this time it seemed that at Attu Island, instead of firing upon the enemy airplanes with their anti-aircraft guns, the Japanese units were firing upon the landing enemy with them. Though the garrison was fighting so well, Lieutenant-General Yasuo Yamazaki always reported that the garrison was fighting to the last man in their respective positions in his brief messages, and not even once did he ask for a reinforcement or for the supply of ammunition.

Sound Sleep Impossible

"Ever since the enemy landed on Attu Island, sound sleep was quite impossible for us. It was caused not by our desire to counter-attack the enemy, but rather by our love for our comrades on the other island for whose brave stand we constantly prayed. Particularly when I think of the man of the telegraph corps who, receiving an order to communicate with the friendly forces until the last minute, had to stick to his telegraphic key, I felt a pain in my breast as if it were being crushed by a heavy weight.

"When we knew that Attu Island finally fell into enemy hands, we thought that then the great responsibility of the defense of the northern area had been placed upon the shoulders of the Kiska garrison, and the spirit of the whole garrison rose as never before. There was then no question of returning to Japan Proper in the minds of our men. Rather we speeded up the installation of various facilities in the airfield and the construction work on the anti-aircraft trenches.

"In the meantime an unexpected order for evacuation reached us, but in the minds of each man of the garrison there was a feeling that it was not fair to the fallen heroes of Attu Island that we should save our lives when they of the Attu garrison had sacrificed their lives so bravely.

"It was about two days before the evacuation when the weather was fine that a formation of three Curtiss planes flew over our position, whereat our anti aircraft guns barked simultaneously, and shot one of them down. Usually when the enemy was hit by our missiles, he would go out toward the sea so that he could hope for rescue after falling into the sea, but this time he fell headlong to the ground before he could do anything as it was a direct hit.

Pilot Very Young

"The pilot on that plane, who was killed instantly, was a young boy, even younger than the Japanese juvenile fliers. Moreover, the jumper he was wearing was quite shabby and he had a pair of canvas shoes on. The body of the plane, too, was not all metal, for we discovered that some woodwork was being used behind the radio apparatus. From these facts we could deduce that the United States is suffering considerably from the lack of materials.

"Also, the pilot of a Consolidated B-24, which we had shot down some time ago, had with him three letters which he had received from his sweetheart in an Alaskan College. The letters were full of complaint about his not answering her numerous love letters.

"About an X hour of an X day, the radio locator suddenly registered an approach of something like a fleet. Thinking it might be a Japanese Fleet, we gazed out into the sea, but after a while we heard the roar of the guns from out of the fog. Then we thought that there was a sea battle, but afterward we found that it was a fight among the American warships, being blinded by the fog and their mutual fear of Japanese ships.

Finally, on an X day we received the news of the coming of the evacuation squadron. Moreover, when we found that the squadron was planning to enter the bay four hours before the expected time, we felt a choaking lump in our throats and we were driven by an impulse that often made us lose our usual composure.

Ship's Approach Indicated

"Tense, immovable, I fixed my eyes upon the radio locator. The apparatus began to register the approach of a ship. I thought then that the enemy was cruising in the vicinity, but after a while the apparatus registered the movements of two ships, and then three, until the approach of a whole fleet was registered on the machine. Then and there I was certain that it was the Japanese Fleet.

"The weather was rough until the day before, and the milky fog enveloped everything from the hills to the surface of the sea so that nothing was visible, but about an X hour on the day of the entrance of our fleet, as the point at the mouth of the bay began to appear out of the fog like a shadow, the flow of the fog suddenly quickened. Thinking that I must be dreaming, I gazed intently at the lifting fog to assertain the reality of the miraculous happening, when gradually Little Kiska Island situated at the entrance of Kiska bay came to view. Just at that moment I saw the stately forms of vessels of our fleet in the bay. Then we heard the bugle call from one of the ships. For a moment no one believed his ears, and uncertain of its reality, every one rubbed his eyes, and some of them even pinched their bodies to see if they were really awake. A shiver, the meaning of which I could not analyse, ran through my spine, and looking around I found that hot tears stood on the eyes of all of my comrades.

"Until that moment I had stuck to my post in one of the trenches, but with the order for starting the action, I destroyed all the apparatuses and jumped out of the trench. I saw some of my comrades running out from the trenches scattered all over. The sky was veiled by the leaden fog, but the surface of the sea was clear. I had then no time to reflect that I had never seen such weather before, but I had never before felt the significance of the word 'heavenly grace' so near my person as I did at that time.

Boats Boarded

"We boarded our boats, and when we reached the side of an X X ship, a ladder was let down for us to board the ship. As we neared the top of the ladder friendly hands of the seamen grasped our arms and pulled us the rest of the way up into the ship. Never noticing that their hands and our hands were icy from the cold wind, I felt hot tears welling up into my eyes.

"As we were ordered to abandon all the personal belongings, our burden was light. When I had stepped on the deck, I was suddenly aware of a mental state that was like a clear running water. Although it was only half a year since we had landed on that island, on resting my eyes upon the island for the last time I discovered a strange attachment to the sharp edges of the rocky hills, on the deep spot of the bay, and on the spots where my fallen comrades were buried. It was especially so because when I had been ordered to the island, I had made up my mind that Kiska was the place where I should bury my bones.

Everything on the island had undergone a subtle change since I had landed on it for the first time. The island was in reality considerably altered in appearance. The cliffs had been demolished, the rocks had been sharpened by the explosions, and the hill sides had been chipped off. And as if stitching those lacerated parts of the island a thin belt of milk-white fog floated lightly, while from the spots where stood our former barracks, white smoke, the color of tarnished silver, rose and was being absorbed into the fog above.

"When the fleet weighed anchor and had slid out of the bay, I went into the hold of the ship, and pledged in my mind to do all I can to destroy our arch-enemy, while yet seeing before my eyes the scenery of Kiska island which I could hardly eradicate from my mind."

AMERICANS ANNOYED JAPANESE-EVACUEES

Objections Raised by Envoy Yamagata Before Departure Upheld by Argentina

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 24.—Kiyoshi Yamagata, Japanese Minister to Chile, and other Japanese nationals residing in American countries were on board the second American exchange vessel, the Swedish chartered ship Gripsholm, as it sailed from Montevideo yesterday for Murmagao, Goa, Portuguese territory in India, where the exchange of nationals between Japan and the United States is to occur.

Before the departure of the exchange vessel from Montevideo, the American authorities planned to intervene illegally with the Japanese evacuees, as it became known just now, only to give the idea up after Minister Yamagata resolutely rejected it.

While Minister Yamagata and his fellow evacuees were in Argentina waiting for the vessel to take them home to Japan, the American authorities could do nothing to them as the Argentine authorities insisted that anything done with the Japanese should be absolutely in keeping with the Argentine policy of neutrality.

When the Gripsholm sailed outside the Argentine territorial waters, the American authorities got it into their heads to examine the personal effects of the Japanese evacuees just to harass them. When they proposed to do so, Minister Yamagata raised strong objections. He told them in a resolute tone how illegal and outrageous their proposal was, with the result that they had to abandon the idea of teasing the Japanese for the last time.

Minister Yamagata's fellow evacuees, the story goes, felt that their grudges against America were satisfied when the American authorities went away from them, ill-conceiling their chagrin at the upsetting of their plan by his intervention.

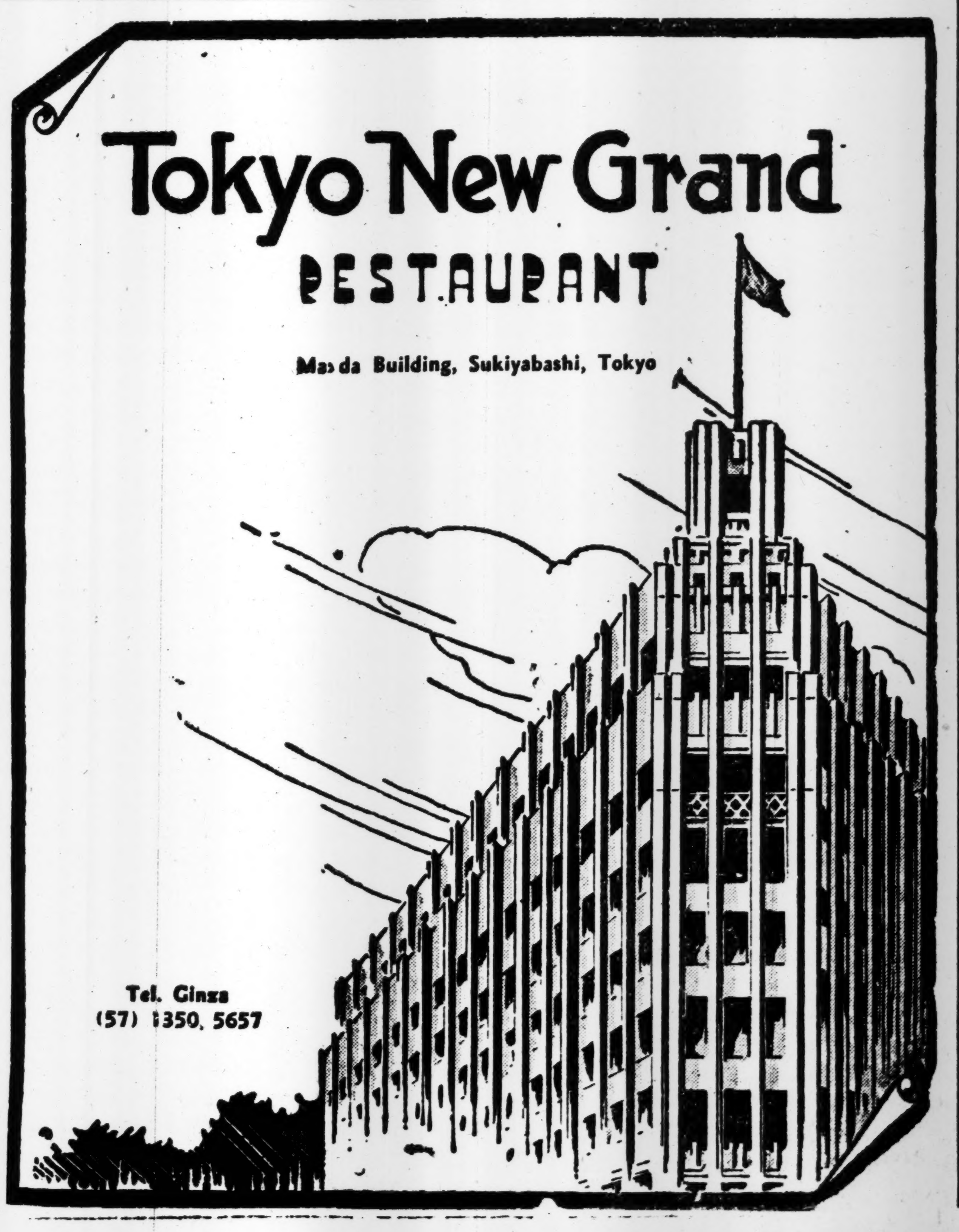
UNIVERSITY GRADUATION

Thousands Finish Teidai and Other Schools

University and college students by the thousand were graduated on September 29 to bolster the Empire's fighting machinery.

About 2,000 of them were of Tokyo Imperial University. In a stirring speech they were told by President Shozo Uchida to give their all, physical and intellectual power and everything, to the State on the march toward conclusive victory.

The other schools which turned out graduates on Saturday were Meiji University and the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages.



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GOEBBELS STRESSES ALL GERMANS' DUTY

Reich Will Win or Lose War by Standing or Falling of People's Community Spirit

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, September 24.—"In this war everything is possible except capitulation," writes Dr. Goebbels in this week's Das Reich stressing that this war is a defensive war which had been forced upon Germany by her enemies in order to rob her of all the possibilities of a national living and development. As in all wars this war had also innumerable dangers and risks. Every danger and every risk, however, could be overcome if a great nation like the Germans was defending herself with all the power and strength of a strong and purposeful government. This war would stand or fall with the spirit of community of the German people.

Referring to the obligation of every German in western Germany to keep silence, discipline and willingness to help, to be loyal and faithful, Dr. Goebbels pointed out that there was only one means by which Germany could be defeated, namely by the breaking down of the belief of the German people in their government with the old political tricks of the enemy and by depriving them of their leaders and thus their defenses.

Continuing Dr. Goebbels said that there was one thing in this war which Germany must not lose above all: freedom, the root of all life and national future. Everything else could be replaced; but the loss of freedom would result in the loss of all the other material and cultural possessions of the German people, both as a whole and as an individual.

"We are fighting in this war not for the preservation of peace but for its restoration," Dr. Goebbels exclaimed. "During wartime the law prevails that one must risk what one wants to defend. Nothing is too costly not to be worth sacrificing for the sake of freedom. All we possess we have fought for, received and erected as a free people. Without freedom the German people will lose their purpose and possibility of existance.

A free people can regain and re-erect everything that they have lost in defending their liberty."

In conclusion Dr. Goebbels stressed that the aim of Germany's policy and war efforts was to guarantee the German nation the possibility or development in all directions as free nation. The present generation must attain this aim by fighting and hard work since the greatest chances for final victory were rooted in the firm determination and solid unity of the German people.

MEETING HERE TO FETE BURMA INDEPENDENCE

Resolution Will Be Passed at Meeting Under Throne-Aid Political Association

Representatives of various organizations conducting national movements will gather at the Greater East Asia Hall at 1 p.m. Monday and pass a resolution declaring that the people of the Japanese Empire, with good wishes to Burma which has regained its independence, are determined to help it in every possible way in achieving its proper development.

The meeting will be under the auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association whose leaders will speak at the meeting after the opening ceremony.

TEACHERS GOING TO JAVA

18 Japanese Scholars Named on Staff of Djakarta Medical College

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 24.—The Japanese Military Administration here announced the appointment of 18 learned Japanese scholars, who are to be dispatched here as professors of the Djakarta Medical College, which reopened on April 29 of this year.

Medical students are expected to make rapid advance in their study with the arrival of these professors and instructors from Japan, who will teach and assist them in practical applications of latest scientific theories as well as things Japanese.

EGYPT, IRAQ LEGATIONS DUE

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 23.—The Egyptian and Iraqi Governments have decided to open their legations at Damascus, Syria, according to Ankara reports.

At the same time, Syrian Foreign Minister Sayez Khury announced today that the Syrian Government will shortly dispatch diplomatic representatives to Turkey, Iraq, Egypt and Saudi-Arabia.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

INDIANS IN SHANGHAI URGED TO JOIN FIGHT

Bose's Envoy Emphasizes Imperative Need of Mobilizing All Available Men

Shanghai Times

The cry of every Indian for the emancipation of the motherland from over a century of British exploitation will be answered within this year, when India's first liberation army, the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) under the direct command of Subhas Chandra Bose, will cross the Indian frontier, Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Loganathan declared recently before a large and spirited gathering of Indians from all walks of life at the Indian Temple on North Szechuen Road.

Pointing out that this was the personal message he had from Subhas Chandra Bose whom he had left only a few days ago, Lieutenant-Colonel Loganathan emphasized the imperative need of mobilizing all available resources and urged all Indians to contribute to the cause.

The Lieutenant-Colonel who came to Shanghai to select recruits for the Indian National Army, declared that Indians have come and are still coming from Malai, Burma and Thailand, and while each place has 20,000, 10,000, 6,000 men respectively, awaiting training, in Shanghai the men have yet to be selected.

Fight Till Victory

Declaring that he was entrusted with a personal letter from Subhas Chandra Bose, Lieutenant-Colonel Loganathan said that Bose had recently undertaken the command of the Indian National Army. In Bose's own words, the Lieutenant-Colonel read, "This is for me a matter of joy and pride, because for an Indian there can be no greater honor than to be the commander of India's Army of Liberation. But I am conscious of the magnitude of the task I have undertaken and I feel weighed down with a sense of responsibility. I pray that God many give me the necessary strength to fulfil my duty to India under all circumstances, however difficult or trying they may be.

"I regard myself as the servant of 40 crores of my countrymen who profess different religious faiths. I am determined to discharge my duties in such a manner that the interests of these 40 crores may be safe in my hands and that every single Indian will have reason to put complete trust in me. It is only on the basis of undiluted nationalism and perfect justice and impartiality that India's Army of Liberation can be built.

Comrades, officers and men, with your unstinted support and unflinching loyalty, Azad Hind Fauj will become the instrument of India's liberation. Ultimate victory will certainly be ours, I assure you. Our work has already begun.

"With the slogan 'Onward to Delhi' on our lips, let us continue to labor and to fight till our National Flag flies over the Viceroy's House in New Delhi, and Azad Hind Fauj holds its victory parade inside the ancient red fortress of the Indian Metropolis."

No Fear of British

"Although we may meet an enemy greatly superior in number, when we reach the Indian frontier, we have nothing to be afraid of," Lieutenant-Colonel Loganathan stated. "The British army has many of our own soldiers; these, I assure you, will not fire a single shot. They are Indians. The whole world with the exception of our enemy, wants our emancipation. There is consequently no power on earth strong enough to deprive us Indians of our birthright of liberty.

"Altogether 17,000 men are trained and awaiting the order to march, and it is because we need 300,000 recruits, including officers who must be trained, that the clarion call for all Indians to join the National Army has been sounded."

Among the speakers who pledged support to Subhas Chandra Bose were President Chet Singh of the local branch of the Indian Independence League, Vice-President Bishan Singh, and B. Bobby, Liaison officer.

Following the meeting, Lieutenant-Colonel Loganathan made an inspection of more than 300 recruits who lined up outside the temple.

A mass rally of the entire local Indian community was held at the Race Course. Lieutenant-Colonel Loganathan addressed the gathering.

To Train Recruits

The training of recruits from the local Indian community for the Indian National Army will be held in the city for the time being, pending completion of accommodations in Shonan and elsewhere, Lieutenant-Colonel Loganathan declared when asked what steps would be taken in regard to the training of Indians here.

Stating that Shonan and other cities are humming with activity and the camps are all occupied, Subhas Chandra Bose's Special Envoy urged all Indians in Shanghai to utilize to the best of their advantage whatever training facilities are accorded them.

The Lieutenant-Colonel stated that he would return to Shanghai after making a trip to Nanking in order to take part in the selection of the recruits for the Indian Army. When this is over, he will tour other Chinese cities, including Canton and Hankow before returning to Shonan.

Training of Recruits

The training of Indian recruits, he said, will be divided into three sections: First, civilian volunteers will continue to work as before, and evening training lessons will be held three times a week for a period of two to three hours; second, when these men have been approved as efficient, they will be sent to camps. Hard work is ahead, but with the cause of India's freedom at stake, every Indian is expected to do his duty; third, the men will then be enlisted for the Indian National Army.

Married men will not be wanted, as they have dependents to look after, although they can help in the cause by doing other work. Although the military age has been set from 18 to 40, it may be raised to 45.

Declaring that during his short stay in this city, he was greatly satisfied with the spirit of the local Indian community, Lieutenant-Colonel Loganathan said that such a spirit can only result in the attainment of India's liberation.

Steps are being taken at present to minimize the congestion at Shonan and other cities, to expedite the erection of more training camps. All young men enlisting must be ready to sacrifice their lives at any cost, the Lieutenant-Colonel concluded.

Choice Variety of Books Are Sold In Shanghai Second-Hand Stores

Shanghai Times

Despite the thin film of dust which rests lightly upon the shelves and the volumes, dulling the many colored covers and in some cases hiding from view the titles, the atmosphere of a second-hand bookstore yet retains the unique and original in that a searching glance will reveal the works of nationally-acclaimed authors and learned men who had compiled the many tomes to illumine the path of knowledge for generations yet to come.

Shanghai is rich in second-hand bookstores, as every street which borders on some educational institution boasts of several of these establishments which cater not only to those whose pocket does not permit a great depth, but to all book lovers

The clientele of second-hand bookstores is not necessarily confined to heavy readers, collectors of various types of books, and scholarly gentlemen, but also to the young and studious school boys and girls, for whom there is a wide range of choice, both for school work and for leisure.

Cater to Students

There are in fact certain types of second-hand bookstores which cater solely to the students, and possess a vast collection of books which are eagerly bought, not because there is a dearth of books in the various bookstores, but because the prices demanded are not high.

The second-hand bookstore is definitely not a literary center nor does the owner care a mite for the stock he offers to the public. The bookstore represents so much investment which must necessarily be turned into ready and hard cash and no touch of sentimentality rears itself at the parting of some valuable and rare work.

Few of the second-hand bookstore owners or keepers are versed in any other language than Chinese, and for them the fiery pens of foreign authors do not hold any importance. The worth of the books is sometimes gauged not by the work but by the weight, and persons who patronize the second-hand bookstores, soon become familiar with this unusual and amusing procedure, and many were the occasions when a really sought-after book is bought for an insignificant sum.

Shrewd Customers

Those second-hand bookstore owners who have become familiar with standarized works and take a serious interest in the business, are shrewd customers to deal with from the buyers' standpoint.

Anything and almost everything in the way of books can be obtained from the second-hand bookstores in the city if one is to conduct a diligent search for any particular highly desirable object.

The shelves in these second-hand bookstores fairly teem with literary life, veering from heavy classical works, written in various languages and printed by different publishers, and one can choose modern literature locally printed, or original, travelogues, biographies, novels to suit most tastes, historical and geographical studies, dictionaries, out-of-date catalogues, in fact there is no limit to the choice.

In Shanghai there are many well-established second-hand bookstores, but in recent years a large number of these handy stores mushroomed into existence and the fact that each and every one of these stores continue to operate points to a prosperous and steady business.

The stocks in the second-hand bookstores are replenished by second-hand dealers who scour the city in search of any article which persons wish to get rid of, and as the second-hand dealers pay for books by their weight, there is small wonder that the profits are large when these books are resold to the reading public.

HARBOR FIRE UNITS OF SHANGHAI FETED

October 1 Marks 8 Years of Brilliant Record of Service To River Areas

Shanghai Times

With its eighth anniversary as an independent organization a few days away, the Harbor Fire Brigade of the Chinese Maritime Customs in retrospection reveals the high standard of fire-fighting it has maintained continuously in the Shanghai harbor. Its flotilla of fire-floats and auxiliary police launches today symbolize vigilance, speed and efficiency.

Prior to October 1935, when it was established to function as an independent unit, the Harbor Fire Brigade had been manned by firemen attached to the Shanghai Fire Brigade. But these men though competent in extinguishing fires on vessels and marine installations, were unable to grasp the technique of river fire-fighting. As a result numerous complaints were lodged by merchants, ship chandlers and mercantile firms regarding unnecessary damage to cargo and various equipment.

It was then decided to operate the Harbor Fire Brigade as an independent organization, and technical men were employed to replace the former Settlement firemen. From this period vast improvement was witnessed, and today after years of outstanding fire-fighting service on the Whangpoo River, the brigade is recognized as capable of performing its tasks in minimum time and with maximum efficacy.

Actually, the Harbor Fire Brigade is a sub-division of the River Police Headquarters, which constitutes one of the three sections of the Harbor Department of the Shanghai Customs. Consequently it works in close co-operation with the River Police, from which organization it has drawn officers to head the personnel of its fire-floats.

Third Largest Vessel

Though the inherent Harbor Fire Brigade consists of the Poochi, third largest vessel of its category in the world, and the Huning, both fire-floats of 275 and 48.5 tons respectively, these are supplemented by three auxiliary police launches of modern design, each equipped with small monitor pumps and double hose connections, in addition to a further six high-speed police motorboats.

Of this fire-fighting flotilla, the Poochi is the main vessel—the "big gun" of the brigade. It was serviced in 1932, 24 years after the veteran Huning fire-float was put into operation, and is unique in that it is the largest and probably the only vessel of its sort in Greater East Asia.

Wishing to see at first hand, this low-slung vessel which has carved a name for itself in the history of fire-fighting in the Shanghai harbor, having braved innumerable conflagrations on ship and shore and quenched them with surprising speed and efficiency, a representative of The Shanghai Times, on receiving official permission, went aboard the Poochi.

As the tender approached the fire-float with incarnadine hull and drab grey superstructure, a thin wisp of smoke could be seen curling up from its funnel—the only indication that the moored Poochi was at stand-by, ready to clear the decks for action at a minute's notice. On its portside was the mothership—known as "the hulk" where the firemen bunk—and on the other side of the hulk snuggled the diminutive Huning.

Well Equipped

Had it not been for its red hull, the Poochi could be mistaken for a river gunboat, with its deck and tower montiors shrouded in tarpaulin hoods. On deck, two brass monitors were visible, while aloft on platforms attached to steel towers, two further monitors could be seen. In addition, there were four hose-connecting units, each with eight couplings, to which in a few seconds 24 hose lines could be attached.

With all pumps in action, the Poochi is capable of ejecting 5,000 gallons of water a minute, while its circulating pump is capable of sucking 600 gallons of water in the same time. In comparison, the Huning, with all pumps in action, has a total output of 1,500 gallons a minute.

Outstanding feature of the Poochi, however, is its complete and versatile equipment, including smoke helmets, proto, roweta, and deluge sets. The smoke helmet is made of specially hardened leather and is equipped with view windows and a unique telephone system. This permits the firemen to penetrate into smoke-filled cargo holds and train hoses on the heart of the conflagrations. The proto set is a gas-mask, which ensures immunity to its wearer from all gases.

Also useful contributions to fighting fires on ships, are acetylene lamps and cutters, specific "goose neck" and "fish tail" nozzles, four-connection distribution boxes, roof climbers, foam generators and deluge sets. It is with these and other equipment that the comparatively small crew aboard the Poochi successfully combats large outbreaks.

CHINESE MOVIE FIRM REALIZES BIG BOOM

Merging of 3 Concerns Under Wartime Ruling Proving Successful, Says Feng

Shanghai Times

"The fact that the China Film Corporation realizes a monthly profit of approximately five million dollars indicates unmistakably the solid foundation of China's wartime motion picture industry," stated Feng Chih, General Manager of the China Film Corporation and High Adviser to the Ministry of Publicity, recently.

"This increase of receipts for the whole film industry has been made possible by the merger of the three film companies of Shanghai into the present China Film Corporation which took place in May this year under the guidance of the Ministry of Publicity," continued Mr. Feng.

"Before the establishment of the China Film Corporation, the total monthly receipts of the three concerns, China Film Company, China United Film Production Company and the Shanghai Theaters, Ltd., amounted to $7,672,000, from which more than $5,000,000 was earmarked for expenditure."

Monthly Receipts

"Now," the movie tycoon disclosed, "the monthly receipts of the China Film Corporation total $12,610,000, and with the deduction of expenditures to the extent of a little over $7,700,000, the balance in the form of profits amounts to more than $4,900,000. It represents twice as much profit as was obtained before the amalgamation of the individual movie companies."

Mr. Feng pointed out that the Government's step in putting all film concerns under one single control in accordance with the Wartime Regulations for the Development of China's Motion Pictures promulgated by the Ministry of Publicity several months ago, has proved exceedingly successful.

The film executive also told his interviewer that his company had during the past three months produced two pictures unrivalled in the magnitude of form in the whole history of the Chinese film industry. These two pictures are "Opium War" and "A Riot of Color" the latter being a musical comedy with the world-famous Takarazuka Show Girls participating.

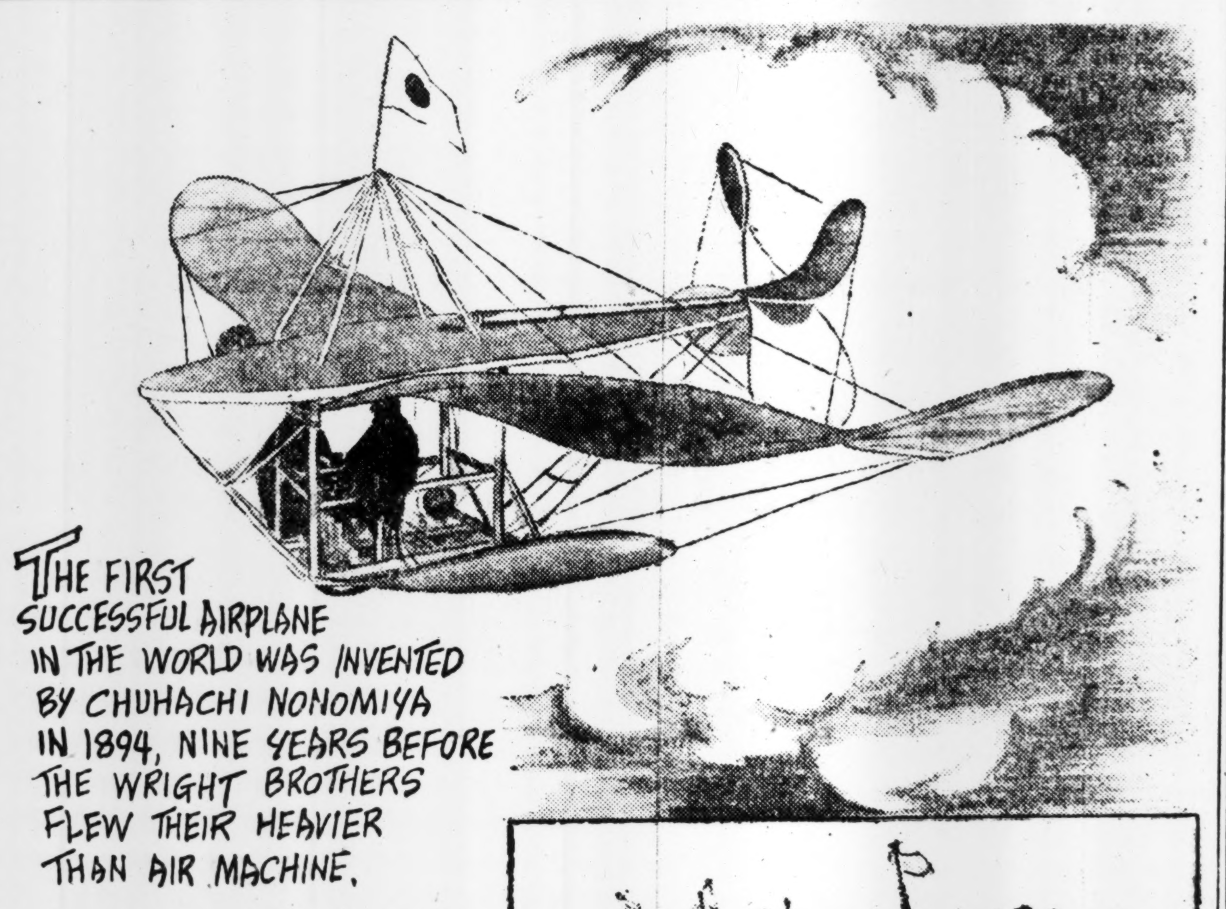
Takes Up Work

Mr. Feng who recently visited Japan on a two-week tour of investigation has now taken up the threads of his work again with the inspiration he had gained during his trip. He has many plans which will be carried out within the shortest possible time, with the final purpose of furthering the cultural relations between China and Japan.

Asked as to the staff members of his company, Mr. Feng said that at present his concern has a staff of 1,600, and in addition there are about two hundred actors and actresses, and 600 technicians; the film directors number 19.

Referring to the pictures produced by his company Mr. Feng said that the popularity of the Chinese pictures at the present time may be attested to by the box-office receipts of $10,000,000 for the single picture production. "Opium War."

STRANGER THAN FICTION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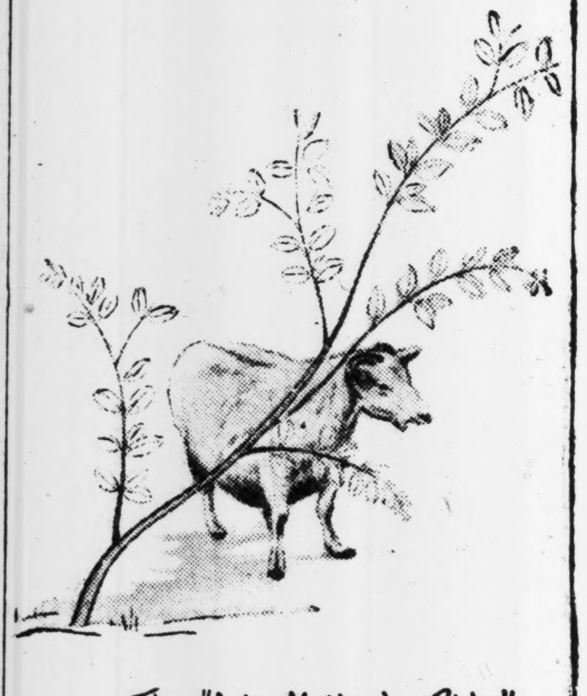

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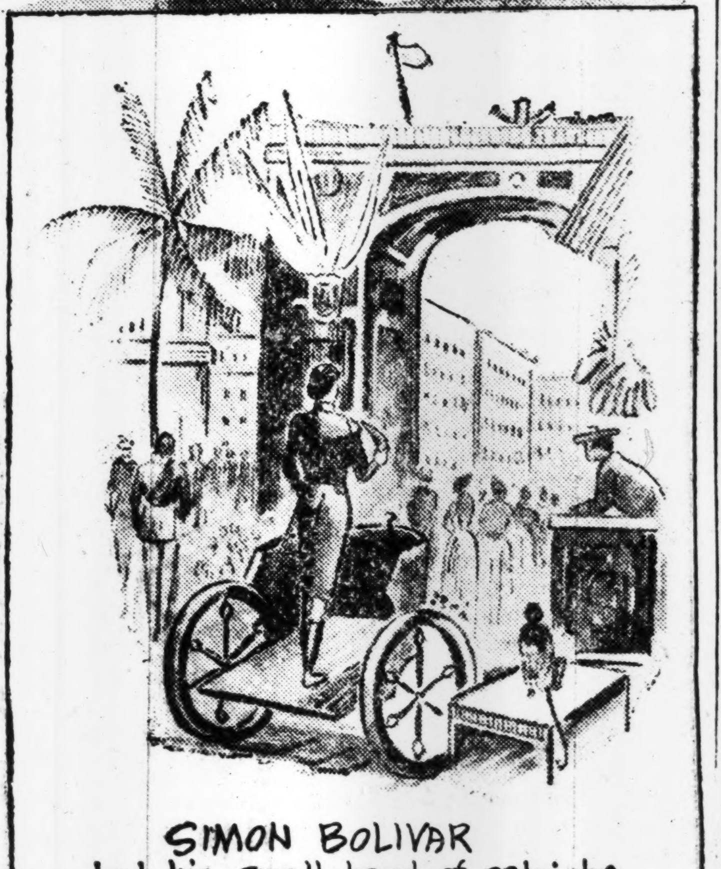

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Judgment on America

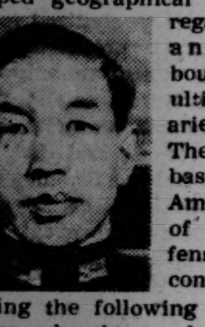
By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENGO TOMINAGA,
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section, The Imperial Headquarters

Chapter III
Section III

The Aggressive Nature of American National Defense

(1)

The concept of national defense generally associates itself with the passive defense of a nation. In the United States, too, the opinion once existed that a defensive navy was sufficient to protect the principle of the Monroe Doctrine. However, today this idea of national defense has been so expanded as to include in its sphere the Monroe Doctrine and the Open Door policy. Such a phenomenon shows that the concept of national defense has already overstepped geographical boundaries to regard diplomatic and economic boundaries as the ultimate boundaries of defense. Therefore, the basis of the American concept of national defense must be considered as involving the following points: "The reason why the word 'defense' is so easily misunderstood is because it is associated with the idea that to employ armed force is necessary only when the American continent is invaded by an enemy. If defense is interpreted in such a spirit it is extremely dangerous to the country, because defense is not so simple as to mean waiting for an attack before taking up weapons; it has a far more complex and far-reaching meaning." In other words, it means that a nation must attack in order to defend itself, meaning that offense is the best defense.



The American Idea of National Defense

(2)

1. After the expiration of the disarmament treaties, each nation began a busy expansion of its navy. The United States was compelled, perforce, to take up measures to effectively meet the situation.

2. It is a mistake to consider that national defense consists simply of defending a nation against enemy invasion. And because the United States is not a self-supporting nation, the protection of its trade-routes is necessary for importing those raw materials which become insufficient in war-time.

3. Even though the American mainland might not be conquered by the enemy, the loss of ocean trade-routes will mean a defeat sooner or later. Therefore, the front-line of national defense should lie in the Pacific Ocean.

4. As its necessity has been demonstrated by history, the substantiation of naval power is one thing that is important.

5. Although naval power is generally understood as a means for national defense, it does not mean the maintenance of a navy sufficient only for defending the ports of a country in the face of enemy invasion. It means a naval power strong enough to prevent invasion of one's country and dependencies and to defend against air attacks. At the same time it means a naval power strong enough to protect American citizens engaged in legitimate business overseas and along the trade-routes, and to support the execution of legitimate national policies and national prestige.

6. It is battleships that are important in national defense.

7. The United States must maintain the ratio of 5-5-3 towards Japan.

The above ideas were expressed immediately after the expiration of the disarmament treaties, and they unhesitatingly express the idea of a positive national defense upheld by the whole nation. The fact that American national defense is based on these ideas needs no further comment.

National Defense Policies of the United States

(3)

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the fact that the foundation of American national defense lies in protecting, with its naval power, the mainland and overseas possessions, at the same time maintaining its national policies and foreign trade.

In order to accomplish all this the United States was determined to maintain the greatest navy of all times, and to take aggressive action against enemy sea-power in case of emergency. If the question were to be asked what was the national policy of the United States, the reply would be that it was the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine and the principle of the Open Door policy. The former is related to problems of the American continent, and is a passive policy, whereas the latter, being a concrete manifestation of America's positive policy against East Asia, is naturally a policy that is inconsistent with the national policies of Japan. This was why the United States placed Japan in the foremost position among its hypothetical enemies, and concluded that it was the most clever policy to advance into the Asiatic seas with a great fleet wherewith to measure arms with Japan. It is generally known that the United States had been reenforcing the defensive facilities in the Pacific regions, and working day in and day out in preparation for trans-oceanic operations and the invasion of the Pacific Ocean.

As outstanding characteristics of the American national defensive policies, it is necessary to mention some points which can hardly be connected with national defense in the true sense of the words. That is to say, such a policy as the Open Door is nothing but pure and simple utilitarianism. Moreover, it was the American intention to enforce with armed power a policy that had no connection with the existence of the nation. Such a policy can never be looked upon as a legitimate means of national defense. In spite of the fact that the existence of the United States was assured on the American continent itself, and its own doors were closed to foreign nations in the name of the Monroe Doctrine, the policy of an Open Door in East Asia was forcibly demanded. Such an act was a complete denial of the much-flaunted moral principles and humanitarianism of America. There is not a particle of doubt as to the fact that the American national defense policies were embedded with the principle of aggression.

Section IV

The Progressive Nature of the American Naval Policies

In the field of prosecution of the national policies, originally the naval policies consisted of organizing, arranging and operating bases for warships and armaments for the purpose of discharging the duties of sea defense which were enjoined upon the navy. In this respect the American naval policies include the following:

(a) The naval policies consist of various matters relating to the progress, organization, maintenance, training and operations of the navy.

(b) The naval policies are based upon national policies, and are planned so as to support them.

(c) The naval policies include various problems relating to the number, size, type and the arrangements of vessels and their bases, the quality and number of men, and the nature of peace-time activities.

(1)

The basic principle of the American naval policy naturally coincides with that of national defense measures but it was not until 1928, when the American Navy had attained the position of the world's greatest and best-balanced navy, that it was documented. That which was held up as the fundamental naval policy was the following: "The American navy must be in possession of sufficient power to enable it to maintain the national policies and foreign trade, and to protect the American mainland and overseas possessions." Outwardly the foregoing statement is a proper and a universally accepted reason for the existence of a navy, but as has been already asked, what was really behind the American national policies?

In connection with the above question, Admiral Avery, who was at that time Chief of the U.S. naval operations, said to the following effect: "In order to protect the tenets of the Monroe Doctrine, a defensive navy is sufficient, but in order to support the Open Door policy, an offensive navy is necessary." This Statement clearly indicates the nature of the American Navy. Moreover, a few years before Admiral Avery made this statement, a similar sentiment had been expressed by Captain Taussig.

The American naval policy, documented after the Washington Conference, was published with certain revisions in 1928. The same document was further revised after the London Conference, and proclaimed in June 1931. A new naval policy was then adopted by the United States in June 1933. Running throughout these documents is the same fundamental principle of maintaining a navy strong enough to support the American national policies. Each new policy showed more concretely, in line with the shifting world situation, the American desire to gradually dominate the world.

In short, the substance of the American naval policies consists in making it the first principle to organize a navy able to operate in either the Atlantic Ocean or the Pacific Ocean, with the Panama Canal as the pivotal center and, by displaying its strength, to seize superiority of the seas in time of war. And further, whether or not war was to actually occur, it is plain that the American objective was to crush and overwhelm the greatest of its hypothetical enemies, namely, Japan.

(2)

The Objective of the American Naval Policies

In the document which was revised after the London Conference, it is stated that as a general naval policy the United States should build, maintain and operate the world's greatest navy, and that the decision on the strength of manpower be made with due regard to the fighting strength. Further, in considering war-time policies as extensions of peace-time policies, and in looking upon peace-time diplomatic policies as part of the peace-time military tactics, it is worthy our closest attention that the United States applied the idea to the organization of its fleet.

Also in the fields of warship construction and the maintenance of power, the United States increased the radius of action of all its warships, thus fitting them for long-distance operations. Moreover, the fact that the United States had been placing great importance on the collaboration of the Army and Navy, and that it had been expecting to perfect its communication and information policies, clearly shows that the object was the complete preparation for trans-oceanic operations.

Expecting a war in the near future, the American Navy frankly established various authorities in its policies which would meet every possible situation, especially with a view to an invading operation in the Pacific Ocean. This action was by no means a simple boast or dream of advocates of a great American navy; it was the fructification of the tradition of the American Navy which had been nourished for the past 30 years. It is not necessary to refer to the example set by the British Navy in order to see that the progress of a nation is reflected in the direction of its diplomatic policies as well as of its naval policies. Having hoisted high its national policies in the name of world peace and happiness, the United States, in complete disregard of all decency, tried to become the dominant power in the Pacific Ocean, and in the process achieved its long-standing ambition through several disarmament conferences. It rushed ahead with the strengthening of its naval manpower to the maximum limit set forth by the treaties.

According to the new naval policies adopted by the United States on June 29, 1933, it was ruled, as a general policy, that "the United States shall organize a navy able to conduct operations in either one or both of the two great oceans, and strong enough to meet any war-time situation after a due expansion.

Heretofore, the American fleet had been organized primarily for operations in the Pacific, but due to the unsettled state of the European situation and the tightening of the Axis relationship, it came to recognize the necessity of being prepared for simultaneous operations in the Pacific and in the Atlantic. The course was gradually directed towards strengthening the naval units in the Atlantic Ocean, and by January 1940 the organization of the Atlantic fleet was completed. With the organization of both the Pacific and the Atlantic fleets, unprecedented in the history of the world in size, the United States discarded all pretense of adherence to the treaties. It was the installation of Admiral Harold Stark to the position of Chief of the U.S. naval operations in 1940 that served as a signal for the United States to drop the principle of a one-ocean fleet, and all efforts began to be directed toward the materialization of a two-ocean fleet both in name and in fact. It was truly a great and epoch-making transformation.

(3)

General Features of American Naval Policies (Adopted 1933)

Naval policies consist of various matters relating to the progress, organization, maintenance, training and operations of a navy, and all activities connected with them.

Naval policies are based on national polices and are planned to support them.

Naval policies include various problems relating to the number, size, type, the arrangement of vessels and their bases, and the quality and number of men and the nature of peace-time activities.

1. Fundamental Naval Policy of the United States:

(a) To support the national policies and foreign trade, and to maintain a power strong enough to protect the homeland and possessions overseas.

2. General Naval Policies of the United States:

(a) To build, maintain and operate the world's greatest navy within the limits of the treaties.

(b) To develop to the utmost domination of the seas in order to protect the navy's fighting power, the nation and its rights.

(c) To organize the Navy so as to be able to operate in one or both of the two great oceans, and to make it strong enough to meet all war time situations when duly expanded.

(d) To station marines as guard units in various land facilities of expeditionary fleets, and as garrisons in important overseas areas, at the same time maintaining a sufficient number to dispatch as emergency expeditionary forces.

(e) To make the improvement of fighting efficiency the object of all reforms and training.

(f) To protect the lives and properties of the American people.

(g) To support the expansion of American interests, especially overseas trade, and merchant fleets.

(h) To promote friendly relations with foreign nations through overseas cruises.

(i) To enhance the development of the technical and mechanical powers related to sea-battles, and to endeavor to be a pioneer in the progress of these powers.

(j) To maintain fixed rules on the progressive education of seamen.

(k) To decide upon the commodities necessary at a time of emergency, and to formulate plans for obtaining them. Further, to enforce organized inspections of all structures and equipment of the navy.

(l) To maintain perfect collaboration with the various departments of the Government.

(m) To encourage those civilian industries and facilities which may be important in time of war.

3. Policy of Building and Maintaining a Fleet:

(a) To build and maintain fleets of various types of warships which possess the greatest possible efficiency within the limits prescribed by the treaties; also to replace vessels at the expiry of the service limit through a continuous building plan.

(b) To formulate and maintain construction plans for various types of new warships.

(c) To make it the chief objective when planning various warships, to construct only the best of each type.

(d) To increase the navigating range of various warships.

(e) To enforce, within the limits prescribed by the treaties, reform measures which have been proved effective, and to maintain them.

Capital ships: (a) To construct replacement ships within the period prescribed by the terms of the treaties. (b) To build and maintain aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines with the greatest possible effective tonnage.

Aircraft: (a) To develop aircraft, with combined operations with the fleet as the principal objective. (b) To construct and maintain the necessary number for aircraft carriers, auxiliary aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers and naval expeditionary forces.

(f) To determine and develop types of aircraft and instruments most suitable for the following measures:

(1) Increase of efficiency

(2) Attacks in conjunction with the navy.

(3) Scouting and patrolling.

Airships:

(a) To retain already completed rigid dirigibles and also those under construction, and to determine their usefulness and commercial value to the navy and to other departments.

(b) To construct only non-rigid dirigibles that are necessary for training purposes.

Ships and Boats for Patrol Purposes:

(a) Build and maintain only those that are necessary for special duties.

Ships and Boats for mine-laying:

(a) To maintain suitable units for emergency duty.

Special Duty Vessels: (a) To maintain a minimum number of coal supply ships, oil supply ships, transport ships, freight ships, tenders, repair ships, hospital ships, surveying ships, troop supply ships and tug-boats.

Submarines: (a) To maintain a necessary number.

Ships and Boats for Local Use: (a) To maintain the minimum number necessary for land facilities.

Conversion of Merchant Ships: (a) To be always prepared for requisitioning and speedy conversion for naval use.

4. Policies for Tactical Maneuvers:

(a) To organize surface units so as to obtain the maximum administrative efficiency and freedom of tactical and strategic movements, and to assure the proper division and the centralization of command.

(b) To plan and control the movements of surface units, and to promote technical power, the strict enforcement of military discipline and the welfare of seamen, as well as to endeavor to secure superiority relative to the adjustment of equipment and materials, expert tactics and strategic constructions.

(c) To enforce the assemblage of the United States fleet at least once a year for a period of two months or more.

(d) To put as many vessels as possible into active service, together with the full number of men, and enforce thorough training.

(e) To maintain reserve vessels in a state of preparedness.

(f) To put into action sufficient special duty units to keep supplied with provisions the ships and boats of expeditionary forces.

(g) To fulfill the training requirements of naval reservists by posting an adequate number of ships with a view to economizing expenditure in so far as it does not interfere with efficiency.

(h) To detail the Asiatic fleet and other necessary independent units, and to organize and train them so that they can serve adequately as part of the United States fleet in time of emergency.

(i) To put into action surveying ships necessary to survey important areas, strategically and commercially, along the coasts of the United States and of outlying possessions.

5. Policies on Land Facilities:

(a) Overseas naval and commercial bases which are conveniently scattered, developed and defended under centralized authority are one of the greatest assets of national defense.

(b) Land facilities are sufficient to maintain surface units in time of peace, and therefore to maintain them so they will be adequate even in time of emergency.

(c) To maintain the system of naval districts with their administrative organizations clearly segregated from those of various facilities under their jurisdiction.

(d) To retain those land facilities which are necessary in time of war.

(e) To maintain various land facilities to a degree necessary to support the navy in time of peace.

(f) To expand further the naval bases in the Hawaiian Islands and in the Panama Canal district.

(g) To develop two main bases for the mainland on either the eastern or the western coast.

ed authority are one of the

(h) To maintain and operate necessary waterways and meteorological facilities for the purpose of preparing and giving useful information to government facilities other than the navy and to commerce.

6. Personnel Policies:

(a) To maintain a sufficient number on the highest standard, thereby assuring the smooth operation of the naval policies.

(b) To develop an organized curriculum for the education and training of officers and non-commisioned officers.

(c) To send out officers on foreign service, thereby widening their experience and knowledge.

(d) To retain a reserve, within reason, of non-commissioned officers other than those necessary for the peacetime activities of the Navy.

(e) To avoid frequent changes in the number of men.

(f) To train and maintain naval and marine reservists sufficient to fill the demands of mobilization.

(g) To foster a close relationship among naval officers, marine officers and officers of the reserve army, and to dispatch officers to serve in the reserve army and in various educational organizations.

7. Communication Policies:

(a) To maintain and operate a naval communication system with the demands of war as its foundation.

(b) To establish and operate, according to necessity, direction surveying stations.

(c) To continue the use of naval communication facilities to promote safety in sea and air navigations.

(d) To enhance the military value of civilian communication facilities, in time of emergency, by collaboration as well as to endeavor to secure the American communication rights.

(e) To establish and operate a network of wireless stations adequate for communications between the fleet and merchantmen, and for direct communication with overseas possessions.

8. Information Policies:

(a) To collect accurate information over the politics, army, navy, economy and industry of various nations by means of naval and other facilities.

(b) To refer the information immediately in accordance with necessity, and to select, classify and file them as historical data.

(c) To collect and distribute speedily appropriate information in time of war.

(d) To distribute systematically appropriate information to all sections of the Navy Department.

(e) To devise defense measures against foreign intelligence corps and propaganda.

(f) Always to publish the activities of the Navy in so far as they do not concern military secrets.

Music Notes

The Second Evening of Contemporary Japanese Music which was to be held at the Nippon Seinenkan from 7 p.m., Monday, September 27, under the auspices of the Kunitachi Composers Association, has been postponed indefinitely.

A Chopin Evening by Professor Leonid Kreutzer, the first of a series of periodical piano recitals, will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6:30 p.m., Monday, September 27, with the following program: Twelve Studies, Opus 10; Sonata in B flat minor (Funeral March), Opus 35; Twenty-Four Preludes, Opus 28.

Kojiro Kobune will conduct the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra in its Eighth Periodical Concert which will be given at the Tokyo Gekijo, from 1:30 and 6:30 p.m., Monday, September 27. Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony," a "Summer Festival" Suite by Nobuo Iida, Johann Strauss' "Beautiful Blue Danube" Waltz, and four ballet selections to music by Chopin and Bizet, which will be danced by the Shochiku Girls Opera Ballet, are included in the program.

Japanese songs, chamber music selections, and fragments from French operas to be staged in full make-up and costumes, will be offered in a concert sponsored by the Yotsuba Association at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, September 28. Among those appearing are Madam Fumiko Yotsuya, alto; Miss Kazue Niiro, soprano; Miss Kuniko Ashihara, soprano; Soshun Ri, tenor; Miss Yasuko Hoshina, piano, and several others.

Beethoven's String Quartets in F major, Opus 18 No. 1; in G major, Opus 18 No. 2, and in E flat major, Opus 127, will be played by the Nippon String Quartet in the first subscription evening of its Beethoven Cycle, from 7 p.m., Tuesday, September 28, at the Nihon Seinenkan.

Professor Helmut Fellmer will conduct the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra in performances of his own "Orchestra Suite on a Mongolian Theme"; Liszt's Piano Concerto in A major, and Schubert's Seventh Symphony in C major, which are included in the program of the orchestra's 21st subscription concert to be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, September 29. Susumu Nagai will be the piano soloist.

The Toa Chorus will present its first concert under the baton of Junichi Hosokawa, from 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, September 29, at the Nippon Seinenkan. Miss Sayoko Iguchi, soprano; Miss Futaba Takayanagi, alto; Genjiro Nagata, tenor, and Shizuo Higuchi, barytone, will also participate in the program, which consists chiefly of Japanese patriotic songs.

For her debut recital to be given at the Gunjin Kaikan from 7 p.m., Wednesday, September 29, Miss Sachie Umeda, soprano, has selected a program containing mostly Japanese songs and Italian operatic numbers. Keisuke Shimoyakawa, barytone, and Miss Keiko Suzuki, piano, will be the assistant artists.

A cello recital will be offered by Professor Roman Dukson, assisted at the piano by Miss Toshiko Kozono, from 7 p.m., Thursday, September 30, at the Nippon Seinenkan. Boccherini's Cello Concerto in B flat major; Bach's C major Suite No. 3 for Cello Unaccompanied; Castelnuovo-Tedesco's "Fantastic Variations," and selections by Hisatada Otaka, Albeniz, Cassado, and others, will be heard.

A newly formed musical association called the "Hekishin-Kai" is sponsoring the first of a planned series of concerts at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 6:30 p.m., Thursday, September 30. The program contains Grieg's Sonata for Violin and Piano in F major; Bach's Sonata for Piano and Flute; Mozart's Sonata for Violin and Piano in B flat major, and songs and lieder by Schubert, Brahms, Beethoven ("An die Ferne Geliebte"), Koscak Yamada, and Ichiro Mitsui. The following artists will appear: Ryo Date and Shuntatsu Kono, violin; Professor Helmut Fellmer and Akeo Watanabe, piano; Tadashi Mori, flute; Koshiro Maeda and Toru Nakame, tenors.

"Surrender of the Enemy," the narrative by the well-known poet Bansui Doi which will serve as the libretto of Shiro Fukai's opera to be staged by the Fujiwara Opera Company next year, has also been used as the text for a cantata composed by Meiro Sugawara. A part of this cantata will be sung by Akihisa Masuda, tenor, in his second vocal recital at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 6:30 p.m., Saturday, October 2. Isohiko Miyake, piano, will accompany the program which also contains Japanese songs by Sakari Abo, Koscak Yamada, Heigoro Komatsu, Keizo Saito, Teiji Miyahara, and Toro Shibuya; lieder by Schubert, and arias from Wagner's "Lohengrin," and Verdi's "Rigoletto" and "Aida."

Nobutoshi and Eiko Tsuda, the well-known couple of dancers representing the modern German school in Japan, will appear in their fourth periodical recital at the Nippon Seinenkan from 7 p.m. Sunday, October 3, presenting several new dances all without musical background.

Miss Haruko Mori, soprano, will sing selections from Mozart's "The Wedding of Figaro," several lieder by Brahms, a group of songs by Shukichi Mitsukuri, and other pieces, in a vocal recital at the Nippon Seinenkan, from 6:30 p.m., Monday, October 4. Flute obligatos will be played by Masao Yoshida. Miss Yoko Matsukuma, who will accompany the singer at the piano, will also play piano solo selections by Debussy and Chopin.

A vocal recital by Miss Ayako Ota, assisted at the piano by Toroku Takagi, will take place at the Nippon Seinenkan, from 6 p.m., Tuesday, October 5.

In a recital on two piano, Miss Shizuko Saneyoshi and Professor Manfred Gurlitt will present Brahms' Sonata in F minor, Opus 34 b; Busoni's "Duettino Concertante nach Mozart"; Akira Ifukube's "Nebuta" and Reger's Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Mozart, Opus 132 a, at the Nippon Seinenkan, from 6:30 p.m., Thursday, October 7.

Haruhiko Okami, violin, and Miss Toshiko Okami, piano, will jointly play in a recital at the Nippon Seinenkan from 6:30 p.m., Friday, October 8, offering a program of works by Handel, Vieuxtemps, de Falla, Tchaikovski, Sarasate, and Pugnani-Kreisler.

Inaugurating a series of "Popular Concerts of Serious Music," the Kondo Music Office will present Miss Yoshiko Kuroda, piano, and the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock, from 6 p.m., Saturday, October 9, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Chopin's Piano Concerto in E minor, and pieces by Narita, Dvorak, Liszt, and Johann Strauss will be offered.

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Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1943

New China

Out of the smouldering emblems of war has risen a new China, founded on the straightforward principle that China belongs to the Chinese and not to the Anglo-Americans. It is a China interested in East Asiatic peace through cooperation—not conflict—with its natural friends and neighbors. It is a resurrected China based on the teachings of that great sage and revolutionary leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who long ago advocated the abolition of unequal treaties with foreign countries and the full restoration of China's free and independent sovereignty.

In the light of this development, it is no wonder that Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, made the statement that he did last Thursday on his return to Nanking from a brief but significant visit in Tokyo. Acknowledging the fact that the rise of this new China of Sun Yat-sen's dream was being made possible by the help of Japan, President Wang exhorted his people to intensified effort for the consolidation of their national unity so as to give every possible support to Japan. "In my conferences with the authorities of the Japanese Government, I have been impressed anew by the ever fair and considerate attitude of Japan toward China. The firm determination of the Japanese people to devote themselves to the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, their unshakeable confidence in their ultimate victory, are perfectly in line with the principles of Greater East Asia propounded by Dr. Sun, the father of our country. Our compatriots should entertain profound acknowledgment and sympathy for this spirit."

Well may President Wang emphasize this point, for abundant signs abound on every hand to demonstrate to the Chinese people the tremendous strides which the new China is now making thanks to the instrumentality of Japanese friendship. China is sweeping out the vestiges of the former Anglo-American exploitation thus winning back all her former glory. Militarily, politically, economically, and culturally—in every field of endeavor—the change has been amazing. Gone are the signs of those days when the Anglo-American taipans had a heavy foot on the neck of the unfortunate Chinese people. Gone are the foreign concessions, the extra-territorial rights, the exclusive quarters from where Sassoon, Standard Oil, and Butterfield and Swire ruled the economic and political fate of China's millions.

Shanghai is a case in point. This fabulous city, built on the mud deposits of the Yangtze, held before the War of Greater East Asia a virtual economic stranglehold on China. Here were the majority of the great factories, the financial investments of China. But it was not Chinese. Chinese were mere accessories, to be merely tolerated and exploited. The National Government of China had no political influence there, no right or ability to control the most important economic stronghold of China.

But things have been drastically altered. Shanghai is now in Chinese hands, where it belongs. There are no obnoxious signs reading: "Chinese, Keep Out." Instead, the White Sun in the Blue Heaven flag flies gallantly and boldly over the city. And Shanghai is only one example of this brilliant metamorphosis.

Throughout China the National Government, in full cooperation with Japan, has instituted a full-scale wartime structure that is bringing notable results, controlling prices, opening up new business opportunities, increasing production of vital war products and stabilizing the livelihood of the people.

But in noting these things one thing must not be forgotten: that none of this could have been possible without Japan's unstinted, generous aid. Japan has not only proclaimed by words her intention to help China attain the objectives outlined by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, but she has demonstrated her sincerity through action. The return of the foreign concessions and extraterritorial rights was an entirely voluntary gesture on the part of Japan. Japan did not have to do anything, but she did all these things. She gave China the right to tax Japanese residents in China, a right which involved heavy sacrifices on the part of the Japanese, but because such a right was consistent with Japan's belief that China should be given complete sovereignty, the right was given. That is the way Japan acts—with no reservations, no regrets, over a course which she believes to be right.

That is why every thinking Chinese is deeply appreciative of Japan's China policy. That is why China's war structure is being steadily consolidated to enable that nation to do its full part in the task of establishing the New Order in East Asia. That is why President Wang has spoken as he has. And that is why the new China can be relied upon to weather the storms it must face. The foundations are just and secure.

'Statutory Responsibility'

Leopold Amery, Britain's Secretary of State for India, says that Britain is not responsible for the famine in India. If so, who is responsible?

With people dying daily in the streets of Calcutta from hunger, with cholera and typhoid taking an 80 per cent mortality toll among the hunger-weakened populace of the Malabar district, with riots spreading throughout the country—all while the great agricultural country of India reports a good rice and millet harvest which is at least 80 per cent of normal, it is only natural that Amery should be asked why the food is not reaching the people who need it. To searching questions asked in the House of Commons last Friday, however, the best answer Amery could give was that under the administrative system in force in India, the British Government was not "statutorily responsible" for the appalling mismanagement, that the responsibility rests with the provincial governments!

But even if the British-made statutes absolve the British authorities, how can they escape responsibility for the failure of the provincial governments? Are not the provincial governments in India mere creations of the British rule? Are not the provincial governments tied hand and foot by the central government of British India? Have the British ever given the provincial governments the requisite power and authority to cope with problems on a national scale and on their own initiative? Granted that the statutes place the legal responsibility on the provinces, can the British who really control these provinces escape responsibility for what is taking place throughout the land which in the last analysis the British completely control?

The real reason for the horrifying neglect of India's millions lies in the callous indifference and criminal incompetence of the British rulers. It lies in the attitude reflected in Bredan Bracken's recent statement that the Indian problem should remain "in cold storage for the duration of the war," which simply meant that it could stand and rot while bureaucratic inefficiency and the greed of vested interests destroyed the country. Even the Calcutta Statesman, a British-owned newspaper, admitted that "the most outstanding factor has been the lack of foresight by India's own civil government. The present Bengal famine constitutes the worst and most reprehensive administrative breakdown since the political disorders of 1930 and 1931. Under the present system of government, the responsibility for the breakdown rests upon the authority of Britain and its immediate representatives here."

In the presence of India's starving millions groaning for a mere handful of rice, how can the imperial masters of Britain with their sweeping pretensions of omniscience and omnipotence hope to escape the moral condemnation of the world through a resort to such legalistic sophistry as Amery's twaddle about "statutory responsibility!"

A Year Ago Today

September 26, 1942

Japanese warplanes bombed Port Darwin, strategic port on the north Australian coast, today, it was admitted by the anti-Axis headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific.

* * *

Great Britain is almost entirely dependent on the United States for materials and the British are despondent owing to repeated military reverses; they are fast losing their confidence in their leaders because everything they've done so far runs counter to common sense.

* * *

The authorities of the British forces stationed in India have announced that the Indian masses who participate in the current rebellion will henceforth be subjected to machine-gun fire from the air. Despite the oppressive measures taken by the Indian Government, the anti-British uprisings are still continuing without showing any sign of subsidence. The feverish devotion of the Indian people toward Mahatma Gandhi is reaching its climax.

MASTERY OF SKIES BECOMES DECISIVE FACTOR IN BATTLES

Daring Aerial Tactics of Japanese Forces at Beginning Of War Paved Way for Brilliant Achievements

By TSUNEMICHI GOTO
Member of the Press Section of the Navy Ministry
(From the Bungei Shunju)

Unlike past wars which were almost confined to land or sea battle, modern war is fought on land, at sea and in the air, accompanied by combats between mechanized land units, ship versus ship engagements, air duels, contests for ocean air bases, supply war, trade destruction war and all other conceivable hostilities. No longer can a war be localized. On the contrary, with modern war so multi-angled and with the progress in aircraft and other scientific weapons, the battle grounds go on expanding, decisive combats develop one after another in breath-taking succession, entailing appalling attrition on both sides, and the total strength of one belligerent nation must be pitted bodily against that of the other. Such is modern war, a total war.

The most outstanding phenomenon in modern war is the might displayed by scientific arms of war. In particular, the might of aircraft has compelled a recasting of the elements of fighting strength. Today, whether in land or sea battle, the destruction of the enemy's air strength, i.e., the acquisition of the mastery of the air, is an indispensable prerequisite to secure the initiative in fighting. It is the fundamental rule of modern strategy that a decisive battle must be waged after control of the air has been firmly established. That is the way to win victory.

Basis for Air Mastery

But the mastery of the air can produce only an ephemeral effect unless there is simultaneous advance by land and sea forces. This does not detract from the value of the air mastery. It is a logical conclusion born of the nature and function of the mastery of the air. While providing adequate air strength necessary for any given campaign, we should, at the same time, see to sufficient arming of land and sea forces which are to advance simultaneously with the acquisition of the control of the air.

In order to acquire control of the air, it is necessary that air bases be established as near the enemy land as possible, and this regardless of progress in aircraft. We should be guilty of a grave error if we were to rely on progress in aircraft and neglect the importance of pushing air bases forward.

Since the mastery of the air is a prerequisite to victory in modern war, the universal strategy is to crush the enemy's air strength at its source right at the opening of hostilities, before the foe's land and sea forces go into action. This is difficult with a small air strength, blitz operations must be dared in order to catch the enemy unawares and secure the initiative in fighting, if not to annihilate the enemy strength at a single blow.

This strategy was employed with complete success by the Imperial Navy Air Force, which, immediately on the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, raided Pearl Harbor, destroyed the main strength of the United States Pacific fleet, blasted the enemy's air bases and other military equipment, set ablaze many enemy aircraft that were on land and thus established the mastery of the air in the western Pacific; annihilated the British Asiatic fleet off Malaya and gained control of the sea in that area; strafed the American air bases in the Philippines, drove away the United States Asiatic fleet anchored there and put the air and sea in that region under our control. These feats greatly facilitated our subsequent campaigns in the South.

Fight for Islands

With the winning of ocean air bases as a prerequisite to the mastery of the sea today, it is a matter of course that the belligerents should fight tooth and nail for the occupation of islands and islets convertible into air bases so as to establish control of the air over the surrounding waters to the largest possible extent.

With the progress of this fight for island air bases, the belligerents' air-bases will be drawn close to each other, with a criss-cross of the spheres of action of the contending air forces, each an impediment to the other's further advance. Here an air base destruction war will be unfolded in all its fury; this is called decisive aerial combat under semi-air mastery. Protraction and heavy attrition on both sides will feature such a conflict, unless the one side has an overwhelming superiority, quantitative and qualitative, over the other. In fact, it is no mere aerial battle; rather, let us call it a supply war through aerial conflict.

Once the mastery of the air over a given sea area is in our hands, we shall already have secured initiative in the naval warfare that will ensue in that area and shall be able to force the enemy naval force to a decision at a time and under conditions suitable to us. We also know that air arm is capable of destroying naval strength. The mastery of the air, thus, assures superiority in naval warfare also.

No one should think, however, that the mastery of the air at once spells the control of the sea and even a termination of war. Far from it. Air mastery, by its very nature, is something "cubic." That is to say, whether on land or at sea, air mastery only centers round the base. Without bases, therefore, there can be no air mastery. Quantitive and qualitative superiority in air strength is important; but equally important is the proper detailing and sufficient equipment of bases.

Sea Protection Needed

Aircraft carriers and island bases as footholds for the naval air force must needs be protected by sea units. Carriers require escort by surface craft, while island bases must receive supplies over routes protected by sea units. Then, again, the acquisition of new island bases is impossible without cooperation by sea units. Manpower and materials needed for air base construction must be carried by transports, which must be protected by surface units against the danger of enemy attack.

One would, therefore, incur the charge of hasty judgment if one, dazzled by the might of air strength, were to conclude that seacraft has been relegated to a second fiddle or a defensive role and that battleships may be dispensed with. For, after all, it is sea units that retain control of the sea. Of course, air mastery must precede control of the sea, but there can be no durable air mastery without powerful control of the sea. The two are cogs in a wheel, so to speak, and must not be thought of apart from each other. From the days of the sword, bow and spear down to these days of war of science, it has been an unaltered and unalterable truth that equilibrium must be maintained among the various branches of fighting strength. Partial arming is no guarantee for a durable victory. Let not immediate phenomena in the war situations mislead one into advocating concentration on a certain specific branch of fighting strength to the neglect of the others.

This argument is illustrated by the campaign for the reduction of the former Dutch East Indies conducted in the spring of last year. The campaign opened with the destruction of the enemy air bases by our Navy Air Units, followed by an annihilative assault on the Anglo-Dutch fleet by our air arm off Java. Then, our sea units, while escorting transports carrying landing troops, met and crushed the enemy fleets in the battles off Batavia and Surabaya, thereby enabling successful landing operations. The achievement of this remarkable feat is, thus, seen to be preceded by three stages, (1) mastery of the air, (2) decisive naval engagements under that mastery of the air and (3) the resultant control of the sea. This shows that while air mastery must precede control of the sea, it takes surface units to retain sea power.

Importance of Supplies

Last but not least, the importance of ensuring supplies to the front cannot be over-emphasized. When a war has entered a decisive stage, it is supplies that decide the ultimate issue. Unless rear supply lines are held securely, any strategic advantages gained can be only ephemeral. Hence the war of supplies, a struggle for the interception of each other's supply lanes. Supply war is not limited to the interception of the enemy's transport routes alone; it extends to attacks on the enemy production centers, the source of supplies, as well as on supply bases and supply units reaching front bases. This warfare offers a large field of activity to air units. To be sure, submarines and cruisers are employed for the cutting off of the enemy's transport routes, but there is enough room for activity on the part of carrier-based air units. It is largely for air units to assault enemy supply units reaching or approaching front bases; it is entirely for air units to blast similar activities by the enemy. This explains the addition of special aircraft-carriers to the anti-U-boat convoy fleets of the enemy.

After all, whether in armed operations or in the accompanying supply war, air strength is the decisive factor. The annihilation of the enemy is impossible unless he is forced to a decision under our mastery of the air. Modern war opens with combat in the air. But the function of the air force is, first and foremost, to gain and retain control of the air as a prerequisite to the annihilation of the enemy. Outward appearances should not mislead one into an over-estimation of the value of air strength. This, however, does not negative the role of air strength as one of the principal elements of fighting strength and as a decisive factor in modern war. We must win in the air. That is our immediate task in the War of Greater East Asia.

FOE FUTILELY PREPARES FOR BURMESE CAMPAIGN

Mountbatten's Army Was Wiped Out at Dieppe

By KEIJI MINAMI
(From the Shukan Asahi)

It seems somewhat odd that now, almost two years since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, rumors should become so rampant about the Anglo-American counter-offensive against Japan. But perhaps on the part of Roosevelt and Churchill, it is inevitable that they should first recognize the priority of the European front, and thus to have launched the North African landing and the attack on Sicily, followed by the brief breathing spell in the form of a conference at Quebec. Hence, Churchill, accompanied by members of his family, crossed the Atlantic all the way to Washington, where it is said that everywhere they went they were buying up all they could get their hands on. But, though enemies they be, we must hand it to them for the clever way in which they focussed the eyes of the world on bickerings about the three Power conference, and the exclusion, non-participation, etc. of the Soviet Union, and on the side nonchalantly announce the establishment of a new anti-Axis Headquarters in Southeastern Asia, with Admiral Mountbatten as its head.

Until the Southeast Asia Command was established, the counter-offensive camp against Japan consisted of Stilwell and Chennault. Stilwell is the famous run-away general of the Burma campaign, and one feels like saying to him, "What in the world are you waiting for?" And Chennault? He's a fellow who makes spasmodic appearances over the skies of Wuhan, and Canton, or over French Indo-China, but he scarcely deserves the name of a worthwhile enemy. Yes, it is natural that they should have rustled about drawing up plans and strategies. And so, it makes it all the more laughable that the appointment of Mountbatten should be played up so much in the press as such an extraordinary event.

Was Mere Liaison Officer

Stilwell makes himself out to be the "greatest" on the Chinese Continent, as Commander-in-Chief of American forces in China, but in reality he was a major-general in the American army who had been sent to Chungking last February as a sort of liaison officer. Soon thereafter he became commander of the Chungking Fifth and Sixth divisions, and was elevated to lieutenant-general. We all know the story of how he had become famous as the defeated general responsible for the miserable showing by the enemy in the Mandalay campaign. But, in spite of all that, as the former chief-of-staff of the American forces in China and as military attache at the American Embassy there, it seems that he passes off in America as a sort of authority on things Chinese. Ten days after he had barely escaped with his skin across the border from Burma into India, during the Burma campaign, pursued by our Imperial Force, it is said that he made his appearance in Chungking.

Chennault today is a brigadier-general, with the pretentious title of commander-in-chief of the Fourteenth American Air Force in China, but last July, when he first arrived in Chungking, his task was that of reorganization of the self-nominated American Volunteer Air Force aiding Chiang Kai-shek. In other words, he was the boss of the meddling Yankees. Small wonder it is that he should carry out blind bomb attacks.

Thus, at this point, when the "bosses" of the land and the sky are coiled for action, the party who makes his appearance on the scene as a result of the "oracle" at Quebec is the blue-blooded but swashbuckling Admiral Mountbatten. On top of that, he's the chap who has sold himself to the world in connection with the joint strategy of the three military forces. Thus, the line-up of faces is complete.

And the stage setting, as the curtain rises, sees them standing with cocked umbrellas, waiting for the rainy season in Burma to let up. This is the makeup of the advertisement posters.

During the Prince of Wales days of King Edward VIII who abdicated as the result of the Simpson Incident, Mountbatten was part of the Royal party which visited Australia, New Zealand, and stopped over in Japan. And last March, when the British joint command was established, he was appointed its first commander, in charge of the joint strategy of land, sea and sky. He took the lead in the Dieppe landing, which he commanded, and in spite of the beating he took there, it seems that his reputation in Britain has not suffered. As commander of the Southeast Asia zone, his standing would be the same as that of Eisenhower in the Mediterranean area. But the aims of Mountbatten, who is about to proceed to Chungking are no doubt those which have been so pretentiously claimed to be the secret policy decided upon at the Quebec strategical conference.

NEW ECONOMIC IDEAS FORMING TO GUIDE FUTURE WORLD ORDER

Professor Carr Admits Necessity of Reorganizing Structure of Europe by Jettisoning 19th Century Doctrines

By SADAJI YABE
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Part II

Referring to the issue of wealth and welfare, the author holds that it was assumed as an axiom which required no proof that the minimum production of wealth contributed to maximum welfare, but the rigors of this doctrine of classical economy were constantly mitigated in practice by State intervention from about the middle of the nineteenth century. The profit motive, operating through the individual, worked for the good of the community conceived in terms of maximum wealth for a while. After that, the criterion of "welfare" came to be distinguished from the criterion of "wealth."

Consequent to the last World War, the economy of price and profit asserted itself, and this was the root cause of an economic crisis during the postwar period and of the attendant incongruity of economic theory and practice. He holds unemployment as the dreaded scourge of modern society, and adds: "Our most urgent economic problem is no longer to expand production, but to secure a more equitable distribution of commodities and a more regular and orderly utilization of our productive capacity. Inequality and unemployment—unemployment both of manpower and material resources—are the crying scandal of our age."

As a remedy, the author advises the overhauling of the relationship between production and consumption and the development of them under the aegis of the classical economic orthodoxy of the past.

In his opinion, the classical economic system was first and foremost a system of production. The trouble was that the classical economists presupposed an infinitely mobile society of small producers, in which both capital and labor could be conceived as homogeneous masses of infinitely adaptable material. This presupposition became increasingly invalid after some time during the last century. All subsequent efforts made to solve the chronic problem of over-production at the initiative of the producer proved futile.

Solution of Problem

The problem can be solved only by enforcing planned consumption, which aims at the production of useful, not profitable, things for the community. "Planned consumption implies not only the drawing up of a plan of those things which we wish to consume and of establishing an order of priority between them, but also restricting the consumption of other less essentials. . . . In other words, we must meet the requirements of war."

The book makes an attractive survey of what is called the moral crisis. It is asserted that the moral crisis of the contemporary world has come to the fore on account of a breakdown in the system of ethics which lay at the root of liberal "democracy," of national self-determination, and of laissez-faire economics. This system was based on the reconciliation of reason and morality through the doctrine of harmony of interests. The utilitarian identification of virtue with enlightened self-interest meant that one's highest duty was rightly to understand and steadily to pursue one's own interest. Such a way of thinking naturally relegated morality.

How then was it possible for some two centuries—effectively throughout the English-speaking world and rather less effectively elsewhere—to maintain the colossal paradox of a belief in the harmony of interests, of treating the pursuit of profit as a moral purpose and of making it the motive force of the social and economic system? The author presents to the reading public two main answers to this puzzling question.

He says that the first answer, curious as it may seem, is that, notwithstanding the philosophical premises of liberal "democracy" and laissez-faire, self-sacrifice for a moral purpose, though eliminated in theory, continued to be practised, and even preached, as a private and social virtue.

Ever Increasing Production

The second answer is that the expansion of markets, secured by profitable investments, called forth ever-increasing production, the profits of which, seeping down through every stratum of society, facilitated a free interplay of national interests in a harmonious manner. At the present moment, however, he admits that "we are in the throes of a revolution. Our conscious thought has begun to reject the abstract ideas which characterized the past 200 years of history—the belief that progress is infinite, that morality and interest coincide, and that society rests on natural and universal harmony of interest between men and nations. We repeat ritual words which no longer have any meaning. For 20 years phrases like 'disarmament' and 'removal of trade barriers' served as solemn incantations, whose familiar and traditional sound stirred the emotions, but had no effect on action."

Professor Carr believes that in modern times war is the most powerful instrument in bringing about a revolutionary transformation. The 20th century function of war is fundamentally different from that of a war of the 19th century. In the 19th century, the greatest enemy, of which civilized mankind was conscious, was scarcity. The object of war was, therefore, to assist the great moral purpose of the accumulation of wealth; and imperialist wars against primitive peoples were the only wars which really served this purpose.

In the 20th century, civilized mankind is no longer predominantly conscious of the evil of scarcity. It is now widely believed, at any rate in the most advanced countries, that there is plenty for all, and that the principal evil is not insufficiency but the maladministration of wealth. The modern world's two great enemies are unemployment and inequality. Against these evils, which liberal "democracy" and laissez-faire capitalism cannot cure, large-scale war provides an effective, though short-term, antidote. "We cannot escape from war until we have found some moral purpose powerful enough to generate self-sacrifice on the scale requisite to enable civilization to survive."

For the purpose of preserving civilization and harmonious world order, the author makes an eight-point suggestion, urging mankind to promote a new faith of reciprocity by accepting the new conditions that have already matured. His suggestions follow:

Strive to Achieve Good

(1) The new faith should speak in positive rather than in negative terms, striving for the achievement of good rather than for the avoidance of evil.

(2) The new faith should make its appeal predominantly to the "little man"—to the unorganized consumer—rather than to the organized producer, to the individual of some possessions and no importance who feels himself helpless in the midst of great impersonal organizations dominating the life of the community. To achieve the objective, the new faith is required to become independent of big business, of trade unions and of big political parties, so that the emancipation of society from the vested interests could be assured.

(3) The new faith should address itself first of all to the solution of economic problems, for the running sores of the present social order—unemployment and inequality—are predominantly economic.

(4) The new faith should approach the unemployment problem, not by way of prevention, but by way of the creation of the needs vast enough to make a full call on the resources and morally imperative enough to command the necessary measure of sacrifice to supply them.

(5) New faith should revive and put into actual practice the ideal of equality to curb capitalistic and anti-capitalistic tendencies, that is, the friction between capitalism and communism.

(6) The new faith, reversing the nineteenth century trend, should lay more stress on obligations than on rights, and on services to be rendered to the community rather than on benefits to be drawn from it.

(7) Just as the social problem is complicated by the onesided emphasis of the past on the rights rather on the obligations of the individual, so the international problem is complicated by an exclusive recognition of the rights of nations. The new faith shall have to work out a formula for the readjustment of the rights of nations.

(8) The new faith should reinitiate the classical system of discussions on liberty on a new synthetic scale so as to rectify the one-sided nineteenth century notion of liberty and rights.

Professor Carr makes these suggestions as conditions of peace. By new faith he means the new international morality that would come to prevail in the world after the termination of hostilities as the epitome of the foundation of a better order. Since his peace conditions or suggestions of a world order place considered weight on adhering to moral obligations and moral principles, it is evident that capitalist Powers would think twice before giving assent to them. Unless the latest political and economic ideologies are permitted to play their proper parts, the envisioned new international morality will find it difficult to assert itself on a contemporary footing.

(End)

Fruits of Wisdom

He that buys what he does not want, will soon want what he cannot buy.—Anon.

* * *

It is not he that searches for praise that finds it.—Rivarol.